# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## SAMANA BAY.

### Our Foothold in the Antilles—A Full Description of the Bay and the Land Adjoining—Climate, Soil, and Productions of the Territory.

SAMANA, Dec. 16.—The Stars and Stripes are floating to-day over the Gibraltar of the Antilles, in token and testimony of sovereign possession. Leaving to other pens the details of the brief but impressive ceremony of assuming dominion in the name and behalf of the United States, let us take a rapid survey of our new acquisition.

FIRST IMPRESSION.

Entering the Bay of Samana with the United States steamer Albany, whose commander, Captain George B. Balch, had the pleasant charge of planting the flag of the Union on this latest addition to its territory, a long succession of bold and verdant heights charm the eye by their varied and romantic beauty. Deep coves, each a fine harbor in itself, indent and divide into picturesque promontories these lofty and rounded hills, and back of them tower, like giant sentinels on eternal guard over this outpost of American supremacy in the Antilles, the mountains of Pilon and Diavolo, the one nearly 2000 feet, the other fully 1300 feet, in height, and forming striking landmarks for the mariner.

The soft climate, which "has no winter in its year," and the never-fading verdure, always glowing with rich tints, and breathing the sweet fragrance of rosy June, lent a finishing charm to the enchanting effect of the beautiful landscape. To one fresh from the leafless dreariness of Northern coast scenes in November this delicious atmosphere its lavish variety of graceful forms and vivid colors acts like a vision of Arcadia and a closer observation only serves to confirm the impression that Samana will soon become a favorite resort for invalids and pleasure-hunters fleeing from the cold and windy rigors of a Northern winter. The placid bay, with its winding shores and numerous islands, offer eloquent invitation to boating, bathing, and fishing parties.

NUMEROUS HAVENS.

The bay shore of Samana is so rich in fine sheltered coves, protected by boldly-projecting headlands, that the Dominicans love to say that "every farmer in Samana may have a good seaport of his own;" but there are several of such marked excellence that they demand special notice. We are no sooner fairly within the bay, with its enclosing shores visibly defined on both sides from the deck of a ship, than the port of Cacao rounds back into an inviting sweep under the commanding heights of the same name, on which the Spaniards, during their last occupation, had traced out the plan of a strong fortification. "A battery and a monitor would hold this point, protect the bay, and keep out the whole fleet of Spain," said an officer of some experience not long since, when dilating on the value of this outpost to American progress; but he did not state the number and calibre of the guns of the proposed battery.

Passing Cacao and leaving behind the "coal depots" of former negotiations, another beautiful cove opens to view, having Punta del Serio (Lily Point) as its western arm of demarcation. This is the Carenero Chiquito, a famous and favorite resort of pirates in the reign of the buccaneers in these seas for the repair of their vessels. Hence its name of Carenero—careening place.

Between Punta Serio and Punta Garda sets back the deep, well-sheltered and easily defended inlet which General (then Major) McClellan selected for a United States naval station. A cay, or inlet, off the entrance of this inner bay is called—and the bay itself as well—Careneo Grande, which the Spaniards used as a coal depot, and protected by a battery, which vanished with them.

Passing Punta Gorda, with the Paloma islet on the other hand, we come suddenly on the town of Santa Barbara, the capital, so to speak, of the Peninsula of Samana. It is a straggling village, built too much on the crescent of low ground at the edge of the bay, but it has a pretty tree-embowered effect when seen from the bay, as many cottages, surrounded by fruit trees, have been planted on the hill-sides, and seem to look cosily out on the sparkling waters, the bright little islands, and the long embracing arms of their own bay shores, with dreamy satisfaction. Beyond Santa Barbara are several other fine coves, of which those of Capuza and Corozo are as much distinguished for their healthy position and crystal springs as for their safe and commodious landing-places.

EXTENT OF CESSION.

The territory ceded to the United States may be stated in round numbers as averaging eight miles in breadth by a length of nearly thirty miles. The area has been variously estimated at from 225 to 240 square miles—the latter calculation including the islands along the coast. Counting in some superior landing places on these islands, which the Spaniards valued very highly as general depots, the peninsula of Samana has a seaboard line of nearly 100 miles, presenting a series of good harbors that can scarcely be matched in any similar space in all tropical America for the general service of our growing trade. Our new domain is so nearly an island that up to the close of the last century coasting craft passed from Samana Bay to the Atlantic through the Gran Estero, at the head of what has become a peninsula by the filling up of the channels which formerly traversed the low isthmus now connecting it with the main island.

This isthmus is about five miles across, and forms the western limit of Samana, and one who knew how such things are done declares that two companies from any of our colored regiments would reopen the channel in one season if commanded by an officer of the engineer corps, and so complete the water boundary of our new possession, besides cutting off ninety miles of navigation around the peninsula for vessels from Yuna region, bound to Puerto Plata or Monte Christi. The river Yuna falls into the head of Samana bay and the side channels of its delta interlace with the outlet of the old canal tracks that formerly cut through the isthmus and brought the navigation of that river and one of the most fertile districts in the Antilles directly to the port on the Atlantic. Within ten miles of this delta, down the bay, the much-debated coal formations of Samana crop out in numerous places, but they seem to have never had a careful scientific examination.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

For its limited extent the country presents a great diversity of feature and a large range of production. A range of hills run down the centre of the peninsula from west to east, growing more sharp and lofty as it nears and passes Santa Barbara, until it finally culminates in the two great mountain peaks before named of El Diavolo and Pilon. From these hills issue abundant springs of purest water, and there are few, indeed, so rugged as not to produce full crops of fruit and coffee. The rapid and hardy growth of limes and oranges astonishes even those familiar with the luxuriance of tropical vegetation. It would be a superior orchard that would yield as many bushels of apples to the acre as the same area in Samana will produce of oranges.

Its pineapples are celebrated, and its cocoanuts for abundance, but the whole island is rich in fruits, and it is not in Samana alone that clusters of fifty or sixty full-grown cocoanuts may be taken three times a year from a single tree. They thrive on the poorest soil, and require next to no trouble in planting and rearing. Sugar, indigo, cocoa (for chocolate), make generous returns. Almost every family gathers coffee enough for its own use from little gardens, and often have two or three hundred pounds picked by the children for sale. In these patches of half-tilled ground one sees a dozen or two neglected coffee bushes struggling for life with a wilderness of corn, sweet potatoes, squash, corn, ocra, egg-plant, beans, and tomatoes, planted any how and at all seasons, yet contriving to bear and furnish a supply of fruits and vegetables the year around to its thriftless owners. What system and industry might do for human comfort in this coffee garden of ours, only five days' steam from New York, it is pleasant to contemplate. Some American settlers declare that ten acres in coffee, with an extra five acres for a cow-pasture and provision field, will keep a family as comfortably as a one hundred acre farm in New England. However that may be, there is now an open chance to make a fair trial at Samana, where the best of new land for coffee-planting can be had within five miles of a seaport for from three to five dollars per acre.

THE CLIMATE

of Samana is much like the benign, uniform temperature of the south side of Cuba. From January to June it is one long period of bloom and bright weather, with an occasional shower in the first and last weeks of this pleasant season. Through the summer and fall months they have copious rains in Samana, rather a larger quantity than the general average in Cuba and Hayti, say the settlers from other parts of the island, but two or three days together of heavy rain and clouds is considered a hard and unusual visitation. Frost and the sharp chilling northeasters of New York and New England March weather are wholly unknown. There are plenty of people in Samana who have never seen ice except as a matter of commerce for table luxury.

THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN AT SAMANA

number about 400 souls, all told, and form at least one-third of the entire population of our new territory. They are delirous with joy at the idea of their coffee kingdom being taken up by Uncle Sam. On the 6th of December, 1492, Columbus landed on the western coast of the island of Hayti, and on the anniversary of that day, 377 years afterwards, the free flag of the United States was raised over the long oppressed country; but perhaps not one descendant of the old Indian possessors was alive to be present at this auspicious day. The whole race was exterminated by Spanish oppression in all the Antilles.

## WACHTEL, THE TENOR.

### His Debut in Paris Previous to His Departure for the United States.

*Paris correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.*

Wachtel, the celebrated Prussian tenor, who, I hear, has been engaged at fabulous prices by Strakosch for a tour in the United States, made his *debut* on Saturday last (27th) at the Italiens, as "Manrico," in the opera of *Il Trovatore.* I had read so much of his superiority and felt so curious to see how he would be received by a critical Paris audience, that I could not resist the opportunity of hearing him. Herr Wachtel, to take him at footlight valuation, is a handsome fellow—young, medium height, graceful figure, comely face, with dark hair, moustache, and imperial—"a combination and a form indeed," which, in America especially, must go very far to make his *debut* a success.

Wachtel's first notes, though reminding me of Brignoli's, were not so pure, nor was the serenade as a whole unexceptionably given. The house applauded moderately, more, it seemed to me, by way of encouragement than from any decided satisfaction at the rendering of the song. His graceful *entree*, handsome figure, and gallant bearing throughout the succeeding scene with "Count di Luna" and "Leonora" told largely in his favor, but were nothing compared to the quality of his voice as disclosed in the spirited altercation with his rival, the "Count," at the close of the act. His full chest tones are wonderfully clear and fine, and, in taking some of the high notes, sent a thrill of surprise and gratification through the house, which finally burst in a storm of applause I have never seen equalled. "Bravo! Bravo!" resounded on all sides, mingled with something like a prolonged American yell and a fierce clapping of hands. Before the curtain fell the singer was called twice to the front.

Through the second act Wachtel excited no special admiration. In fact, had he acquitted himself never so well, I doubt if in the surroundings the audience would have been disposed to approve anything. The anvil chorus was poorly given. Added to this, Morensi made horrible work of the long recital of the gipsy, which in the hands of a good artist is a very effective performance.

In the love scene in the third act with "Leonora" his soft tones were not remarkable, and seemed to disappoint his auditors. At the close of the third act, however, where, upon the eve of the bridal ceremonies, he receives the summons to meet the "Count di Luna," he again excited the house to a frenzy of applause, his delivery being full of fire, and his magnificent chest tones, in the highest scale, ringing forth with a clearness and purity that had an electric effect upon his auditors. When called out a repetition was demanded by many, but others, as if unwilling to try his voice so severely, cried out against it. He approached the footlights for a moment undecided, then giving his sword a disdainful wave, motioned the orchestra to proceed, and again sang as wonderfully as before.

His rather uncertain or incomplete success had at this moment wrought in me a considerable sympathy, and it was under such feeling that I awaited the fourth act and the tower song, which is so general a favorite.

The effect to me, when the tenor voice is pure and sweet, is most touching. Herr Wachtel did not do it justice. His voice, whether from having been strained at the close of the third act or from its inability to render the softer passages with purity and smoothness, did not reach my ideal, did not equal that of Brignoli in the same—fell short, in fact, to that degree that the audience moved uneasily in their seats and gave many other tokens of disappointment. In the duet with "Azucena," at the conclusion, Morensi spoiled it all. And so the opera closed, and with it was rendered a mixed verdict for the young tenor.

## WEDDED WOE.

### A Bride of a Few Weeks Attempts Suicide.

Not a month ago a young girl was married to Charles Norton, under peculiar circumstances. It was his only way of escaping a lengthened incarceration in a felon's cell. "On his part," says the Omaha *Republican*, "he entered the new estate with no feeling of affection for the woman he was obliged to call wife. She, poor thing, an unsophisticated Danish girl, was all love for the man who had won her virgin heart. She lavished on him the endearments which he had first sought and then spurned. A marriage under such circumstances could not be other than unhappy. He fretted in the yoke; she pined under his neglect.

"Not two weeks ago he attempted to take his own life, but he was snatched from the jaws of death by timely interference. When his young wife learned that she was the actual cause of his laying violent hands upon himself, she felt that her cup of sorrow was full. When she found that she was not only unloved but spurned by the man to whom she had pledged her young heart's love, she could bear no more. Thinking, perhaps, that there was rest if not love, on the other side of the cold, dark river, she resolved to plunge into death, hoping by this rash act to drown her misery. To accomplish this she procured a large dose of morphine, and retired to bed. But she was discovered by some persons in the house where she was boarding. Medical aid was summoned, and by the administration of powerful antidotes she was restored to consciousness. Thus two who were so unhappily mated have each sought an eternal divorce from each other; but failed. Whether they will now apply to the courts for a divorce, or live together as loving husbands and wives should, 'till death doth them part,' or no, remains to be seen.

### A Bridegroom Gets Drunk, and the "Best Man" Marries the Bride.

The Port Hope *Canadian* says that a couple residing in the rural districts, not far from town, were engaged to be married, and were "called" three times in one of the town churches. On the day appointed for the celebration of the ceremony which was to "make this twain one flesh," the happy couple came to town arrayed in all the glory of new store clothes, bringing with them a brother of the bridegroom, who was to officiate as "best man," and who, the result proved, was entitled to that character. Leaving the blushing damsel in charge of his brother, the intended husband adjourned to a bar-room to get "something hot" to cheer his spirits under the trying ordeal through which he was to pass. Here he met some friends, and amid the congratulations with which he was overwhelmed, partook of more than was necessary for the purpose of elevating his courage to the proper point, and soon became oblivious to all subinnary matters, wedding party, bride, prospective domestic bliss, and all. After waiting a reasonable time for his reappearance, his affianced and the rest of the party grew uneasy, and finally an expedition was organized to go in search of him. They discovered him in the tavern in a comatose condition, and reported that fact in the proper quarter. The bride bore up bravely under this trial, declaring that she didn't care a cent, he was a good-for-nothing drunken wretch, and she was glad to get clear of him. Moreover, she was not going to be humbugged that way out of getting a husband; she came to town to be married, and married she was determined to be—to the first man that would take her. Rather than see the girl disappointed about a trifle like that, the brother who came to do the "best-man" business volunteered to be her victim himself. The bargain was soon made, and off he started for a license, returning in a short time, when they were married and started for home, leaving the other individual to enjoy his little spree as best he could. The affair has created no little talk, and much merriment among those acquainted with the facts, and the intended husband is now having a rough time among the wags.

## RETRIBUTION.

### A Swift Punishment—Horrible Death of a Thief While Engaged in Robbery.

On Saturday afternoon the dead body of a colored man about twenty years old was found jammed in an aperture in the floor of an unoccupied house on G street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The house mentioned is the property of the Lawson estate, and is known to many of our citizens as at one time the residence of Elisha Riggs, Esq., and later as the offices of General Rucker, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Colonel Bell, of the Commissary's Department, U. S. A. The building has been standing idle since the Government relinquished possession of it as the Commissary office. Mr. Brady, plumber, had been engaged to prepare an estimate of the cost of making repairs, and on Saturday last went there for the purpose of measuring the work, and found that the lead pipes in several places had been torn away, and saw half of the dead body of a colored man protruding from a hole in the floor. Mr. Brady went immediately and notified Officer Fifield, and, in company with other individuals, they proceeded to the place and extricated the body, which was identified as that of James Diggs, alias "Slim Jim," an old offender, well known to the police, who had frequently been punished for theft. A Coroner's inquest was held and the jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death in a house No. 1734 G street northwest, from asphyxia caused by falling through the floor of the bath-room while attempting to rob the premises. The body was buried at the expense of the corporation. From appearances it was supposed that the dead man had cut all the lead pipes leading from the tub, jerked it out of its place, and after knocking up a portion of the floor and the ceiling of the room below (which was locked), had made, as he supposed, a hole sufficiently large through which he could descend to the apartment below and obtain a long section of the large lead water pipe. In making the attempt and getting a portion of his body through, his arm became wedged in to the side of his chest, and his violent efforts to extricate himself only tending to increase the pressure around the chest, he was suffocated. On the walls in the room below were traces of blood from wounds on his feet, caused by his kicking in endeavoring to free himself.—*Washington Star, last evening.*

## FARO.

### How Strangers are Enticed Into Gambling Hells and Robbed.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 19th instant has the following:—

In the early part of last week we mentioned the arrest of Jack Sheppard for aiding and abetting in the swindling of an old Cincinnati gentleman named James Reynolds, who, while on a visit to this city last Sunday, became severely intoxicated and was enticed into a faro bank, and while there swindled out of two five hundred dollar notes.

Sheppard was examined before the City Court yesterday. The evidence gave an interesting account of how the gentleman was inveigled into the gambling-house, and of the manner in which the thieves go about swindling their victims. On Sunday morning, he went into the saloon of Sheppard, which, we believe, is on Market street, near Preston, and called for oysters and drink. A young man named Ryan was with him at the time, and seemed to be taking care of him. Reynolds became so drunk as not to remember what was done exactly, but Ryan, not having drank anything, is the one who best remembers what took place, and the facts as stated here are taken mainly from his evidence and that of some others who were in the faro bank when the swindling was going on.

Ryan states that when Major Reynolds went to pay for the things he got at Sheppard's he exhibited a big roll of money, and that Sheppard then remarked that he thought the Major a jolly good fellow and would like to go out in town with him and have "a time." Major Reynolds, being by this time pretty well under the influence of liquor, accepted the proposition, and they went away together Ryan following to watch lest some harm should befall his friend. Sheppard took his victim straight to a faro bank, No. 66½ Market street, and going up stairs, asked the Major to have a social game of euchre. They sat down to a table to play, when two other persons suddenly appeared on the scene, and were rung into the game by Sheppard. Their names were Dan Merrigan and Rube Bailey. They were, it seems, the runners of the establishment. They have since disappeared. The four commenced playing, and the gentleman lost ten dollars. The cards were dealt for the second game, and the three confederates so managed as to give their victim a hand which, to one not overly skilled in cards, would seem invincible, but which can be overcome by a certain kind of play. The trick is well known to gamblers. The gentleman seeing that he had a fine hand, offered, to bet a $500 note that he could make two points on it at euchre. This was accepted by Bailey, who affected to put up the money, but who, it was proven, had not even $100. The man was too drunk, however, to detect the fraud, and the game proceeded. Before it was finished, and when success seemed certain to the eyes of the drunken man, Bailey offered to bet another $500, and pretended to put the money in the hands of Sheppard as stakeholder. This was accepted by the sanguine gentleman, and he put up another five-hundred-dollar note and gave it to Sheppard. The tide then turned, and the Major found his invincible hand suddenly annihilated and his one thousand dollars gone. In the mean time the young man Ryan, seeing that his friend was being cheated, and that the men were taking advantage of his drunken condition, went off after some one to come and get him away. On returning with another gentleman, Ryan met Reynolds at the bottom of the steps, declaring that he had been robbed. Information was given to the police, but they succeeded only in catching Sheppard. The other men have fled the town, leaving their faro bank behind them.

Sheppard was first arraigned on a charge of robbery, but after the evidence as above was introduced, the charge was changed to grand larceny, under the following statute in regard to gambling:—

"If there is a plan to cheat a man of his property, under color of a bet, and he parts with only the possession to deposit as a stake with one of the confederates, the taking by such confederate is larceny, and not the less so though afterwards the confederates are by fraud made to appear to win."

The examination was a long one, and occupied the attention of the court for nearly three hours. Before closing, however, the charge was again changed, this time to misdemeanor, and under it the accused was held to answer.

## CUBA.

### Expected Naval Battle Between the Ram Triumph and the Spanish Fleet.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning prints the following:—

According to advices from Lewes, Del., the ram Triumph, late Atlanta, went to sea at 4·45 on Sunday evening. Despatches were sent off to her before she sailed. The Triumph is a powerful vessel.

The nearly simultaneous sailing of this vessel and the Spanish gunboats has given rise to conjectures that she may prove to be owned by the Cubans, and intended to intercept and destroy the gunboats and the war vessel Pizarro.

**The Spanish Gunboats.**

The fleet which left here on Sunday morning went to sea the same afternoon, and at 4½ o'clock were abreast of the Ocean House. The Spanish Consul, Senor Balbino Cortes, and two of his aides, accompanied the fleet for some distance on the steamer Seth Low, on board of which was also Mr. Mulford, representing Mr. Delamater. The fleet steamed at full speed, and the Pizarro kept up with them without any difficulty, so that she must be a much swifter vessel than her officers gave the public to understand. The Celage, No. 16, which had some difficulty with a nut of the circulating pump, returned for repairs, and before she could be got ready the fleet was off, and she will now wait the departure of the remaining twelve, which will take place in about ten days.

No. 8 went to sea with one engineer, Chief John Hurley, but she would probably be supplied with an assistant from the Pizarro.

When the Soldado, No. 15, was getting underway, her engine signals were misunderstood, and she was backed into the dock between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. The crowd immediately tore down her flag and commenced an attack upon the crew with stones and brickbats; and when these were exhausted threw planks and boards on her deck. The Spaniards rushed to the armory and brought up several rifles. Mr. Mulford begged them not to fire. The crowd retreated for a moment, but no sooner had the muskets been set aside than the attack was renewed, and the Spaniards again rushed for their arms, and in the presence of the crowd commenced to load them with ball cartridge.

One of the crowd had struck a sailor, who singled out the assailant, took deliberate aim, and was about to fire when the crowd fell back, and Mr. Mulford again interposed and prevented bloodshed. Mr. Mulford immediately blew the gunboat's whistle at its shrillest, and this had the effect of causing a stampede of the crowd, and before there could be another rally the Soldado was got off into the stream, amid the yells from a thousand of what seemed to be the wildest part of the population. The boat had her skylight stove and a considerable part of the joiner work bruised and chafed.

**The Gunboats at Sea.**

The steamship Bienville, Captain Baker, which arrived at this port yesterday from New Orleans, reports that at 11 A. M. on Monday, Absecom bearing W. N. W., exchanged signals with seventeen Spanish gunboats, under convoy of the war steamer Pizarro. The boats were running finely under all sail, steering S. SW., with a light N. N. E. wind and smooth sea.

## BURIED ALIVE.

### A Sad Accident—A Laborer Buried by the Falling of a Land Slide.

An accident happened in Cleveland on Saturday forenoon to a laboring man named Andrew Breen, which was followed by the most fatal consequences. He had been working for some time at the rear of his lot digging post-holes and grading the rear of his land. He had just loaded a wagon with dirt, and while one laborer had gone away with a load Mr. Breen remained and dug the ground. On the return of the wagon the driver was surprised at not seeing Breen. After looking around for him a few moments, and calling for him, he took up a shovel and began to dig. He had dug out two or three shovels full of dirt, when he struck against something harder than the ground and yet softer than stone. He proceeded to dig a few moments, and then came upon the body of a man. No idea was entertained that it was the body of Mr. Breen, but at the end of a few moments the horrible truth disclosed itself. He noticed then that the ground had been moved, and understood that the man had been buried in the sand while digging or while reposing from his labor. The body was immediately exhumed and medical aid called in. Every attempt, however, to restore life was unavailing. The body was cold, and must have been buried full half an hour before taken out of the ground.

## MRS. POLK.

### Visit of the Tennessee Legislature to the Wife of the Ex-President.

*From the Nashville Banner, 18th.*

In accordance with the resolution adopted some days since by both houses of the General Assembly, that body proceeded yesterday afternoon to the residence of Mrs. President Polk, to pay their regards to that lady. The members of the House and Senate convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 3·30 o'clock, and after the adoption of a resolution asking Governor Senter to accompany them, they left the Capitol in double file, and were soon at the mansion which was once the home of one of Tennessee's most honored sons. Mrs. Polk was in waiting to receive her visitors, and the ceremony of introduction was soon gone through with, the distinguished matron extending a shake of the hand and a kindly and courteous welcome to all. The members were lavish in their congratulations of regard and esteem, and soon mutual enjoyment and good feeling were manifested all around.

Assisting in the reception of the guests were Major McClanahan, Anson Nelson, Esq., and last, though not least (perhaps the ladies' names should have priority), Mrs. G. W. Fall, Mrs. McClanahan, and Miss Laura Gardner. An elegant and bounteous repast was spread out, and here the ladies exerted themselves to their utmost in extending the hospitalities, and helping the backward and reserved to feel at ease and at home.

After a pleasant time spent in this way, and in the interchange of friendly sentiments and good-natured gossip, Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas, Speaker of the Senate, called the members to order, and in a few well-timed remarks addressed to Mrs. Polk, introduced the Hon. Mr. Fleming, who, he said, would, in the name of the General Assembly, formally express the regards and congratulations of that body.

Mr. Fleming then came forward and spoke as follows:

"Mrs. Polk—I feel honored in being thus designated to express to you, in behalf of the Senators and Representatives, the pleasure it has afforded them to testify, by this most agreeable visit, the respect and veneration with which the memory of the lamented ex-President Polk is yet cherished by Tennesseeans; and it is doubly pleasing to be able to add to this expression the assurance of their high personal regard for yourself. I doubt not, madam, that in this poor, but sincere tribute to both the dead and the living, the members of the Tennessee Legislature represent truly the feelings of their respective constituencies, who feel a just pride in the history and memory of the distinguished statesman whose honored name is so worthily borne by yourself. In taking leave of you, allow me to express the wish, heartily shared by all present, that, though now in the evening of life, you may yet live to see your sky irradiated by many recurring scenes like this."

Hon. Henry Cooper, in behalf of Mrs. Polk, returned the thanks of that lady, expressing the kindliest interest in the members of the General Assembly, and hoping that all would live long and act with reference to the best interests of Tennessee.

The members then retired, all gratified and delighted, we doubt not, with their reception.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

### Beecher, Miss Anthony, and Others.

The Brooklyn E. R. Association held a meeting last evening in the Academy of Music. Miss Anthony and Miss Anna E. Dickinson were the speakers promised. Miss Dickinson failed to appear, telegraphing that she "couldn't come." The very large audience were palpably disappointed, and the managers decidedly blue. The stage was crowded by the fair women who love their rights, and was prettily decorated with a profusion of less brilliant flowers.

Mrs. Burleigh opened the meeting, introducing Miss Anthony. Referring to the absent Anna as "that great and heroic young girl," her voice was low, and her manner listless. Suddenly she turned to Mr. Beecher with a characteristic shrug:—"Mr. Beecher, I can't speak; the spirit doesn't move me. I can face a lion's den—walk through it—but I can't speak here to-night. Do get up a fight—then perhaps I can speak."

Mr. Beecher, with happy facility, sprang to the rescue, declaring that this confession of Susan's was a most humiliating one. He had believed women competent to take care of themselves, and if he had been asked to point out the woman who could do this with the greatest ability, he would have named Susan Anthony. This unexpected burst of modesty and diffidence ought to delight the old fogies. After all, however, though women may put on the airs of men, they're not men. While men are oaks and pines, women are beautiful, twining vines. He expected to be called to account for these views; nevertheless, he felt that woman was made to be a helpmeet, a dependent creature. So it must be, and I hope for one it always will be. He could not concur in this movement if it was to make woman unwomanly—to make her a man. We have enough men already. What we want are women of noble moral elevation, of rich and pure affectional sensibility, of delicate and sensitive perceptions, who will intelligently bring these qualities to bear in public affairs. It has long been believed that the virile element alone is competent to control and direct. Do you suppose that any one could give such noble counsel to young men beginning life as Lucretia Mott—a model woman, a mother? It's as disgusting to unsex a woman, and make her a man, as it would be to make a woman of a man; we don't seek to change woman's sphere—only to enlarge it, to increase the breadth of her functions. She must stay these tides of brutality, these tides of selfishness that afflict both the civil and social worlds. He specially opposed, he said, the social philosophies imported from abroad, which tended to disorganize the household. Because he advocated the liberty of woman to exercise all her powers, he didn't believe that 400 out of every 500 women would become public speakers. Is every man an orator? If God gave woman power as artist or preacher, she should exercise it; but this doesn't imply that more than one in a thousand will do it. He advocated the fullest and freest education for women. To make woman a good housekeeper, he argued, she should be made intelligent. He held that to place a row of pins straightly on a paper, it was better to have a college-bred man than a dullard. If the day shall come in which woman shall be released from these thralls that now bind her, we will find that they'll have grander children, make sweeter homes, and have a brighter, nobler influence than the world has ever known.

The audience applauded Mr. Beecher enthusiastically. Miss Anthony again attempted to speak, evidently in weariness of spirit. Her work was not speech-making, but agitation. She prepared the way for others. In explanation of her "diffidence," she said that the audience was so dreadfully disappointed that Miss Dickinson wasn't there it scared her out of her seven senses. She declared that married women were at the bottom of the whole thing. As long as they voluntarily give to another the earnings of their hands they degrade the labor of all other women. Retiring, Miss Anthony said, *sotto voce*, to Mr. Beecher, "Isn't that good pluck, eh?"

The audience was pleased, attentive, and not particularly enthusiastic in the direction of suffrage.

### Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. & Hud R | | Pacific Mail Steam... | 48⅛ |
| Con. Stock Scrip... | 88¼ | Western Union Tel... | 31½ |
| do. scrip...... | 82 | Toledo & Wab. R. R. | 50 |
| N. Y. & Erie Rail. . | 22½ | Mil. & St. Paul R com | 72¾ |
| Ph. and Rea. R...... | 99⅜ | Mil. & St. Paul pref.. | 85¼ |
| Mich. S.R........... | 86 | Adams Express...... | 59½ |
| Clev. and Pitts. R..... | 83 | Wells, Fargo & Co.... | 19¾ |
| Chi. and N. W. com.. | 69¼ | United States Co.... | 49½ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref.. | 82¼ | Tennessee 6s, new... | 44 |
| Chi. and R. I. R...... | 105½ | Gold.......... | 120¼ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 85⅜ | Market firm. | |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 100 bushels sold at $7·75@8 for good and prime. Timothy is nominal at $4. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·25.

The demand for Flour is limited to the wants of the local trade, and prices, particularly of the low grades, favor buyers. About six hundred barrels were taken, including superfine at $4·75@4·87½; extras at $5@5·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·50@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6; Ohio and Indiana at $5·75@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $5·25@5·50.

The movements in the Wheat market continue of a limited character, but prices are quotably unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels Delaware and Pennsylvania red at $1·25@1·29. Rye is quiet; 400 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1·03. There is a steady inquiry for prime dry new yellow Corn, but damp lots are dull. 3500 bushels sold 80@88c., according to dryness. 500 bushels old yellow were taken at $1·05. Oats are not much sought after. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 56@58c. No sales are reported in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is inactive and nominal.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Highly Important from Red River—The Country a Unit Against McDougal—His Agents Captured.

### Discovery of Fresh Gold Fields—Railway Matters in the West—The Eight Hour Law.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

### The Eight-Hour Movement.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The National Eight-hour Executive Committe, now in session in this city, had a meeting yesterday and perfected a bill which will be brought before Congress immediately to amend the eight-hour law so as to make it imperative on public officers to have all public work done at eight hours a day, whether under contract or by a superintendent. A workmen's mass meeting in favor of the eight-hour movement will be held on Wednesday, when speeches will be made and a draft of the bill, as aforesaid, be read for information.

## *FROM THE DOMINION.*

### The Winnipeg Rebellion—Capture of McDougal's Agents.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 21.—News has just been received that a company of mounted insurgents appeared at the Hudson Bay Company's fort, near Pembina, on the night of the 9th, and on the 10th took possession of the place. The greater part of McDougal's agents and emissaries, including Shultz, Cowan, and Holet, have been captured. Caldennes is stalking about until he can reach American territory. McDougal is also lately without even a faction to support him, save fifty Swamp Indians, the remainder having deserted him.

Another correspondent says that the efforts of Caldennes to organize a counter revolution entirely failed. The whole population is a unit. Shultz, Cowan, Major Wallace, and fifty others, are prisoners. The French, under Resiltre, are in undisputed possession of the whole country. There are sixty Swamp Indians still in the lower fort, who are not interfered with merely because they are considered entirely harmless and powerless. McDougal was preparing to come back on the 7th inst., when the prisoners were captured. More than six hundred insurgents were occupying Fort Garry.

## *FROM THE WEST.*

### Exciting Murder Trial.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

TOLEDO, Dec. 21.—The trial of Philip Stimitz for the murder of August Heecken, in June last, is now in progress. The case excites great interest, filling the court-house with spectators.

### Snow on the Union Pacific—Reports of Fresh Gold Discoveries.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

OMAHA, Dec. 21.—Considerable snow is reported along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Reports of gold found at Big Horn branch of the Missouri continue to come in. Cheyenne is becoming crowded with miners, who are determined to start northward in the spring, notwithstanding the threats of trouble from the Indians.

## *FROM THE PLAINS.*

### The Southwestern Railroad.

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

OMAHA, Dec. 21.—The Southwestern Railroad Company have the first ten miles nearly graded and ready for the ties. Governor Sanders left for Chicago to-day, to superintend the shipment of iron for the cars. Weather clear and cold.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

### This Morning's Quotations.

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, Dec. 21—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money, and 92⅝ for account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 86¼; of 1865, old, 85½; of 1867, 84½; ten-forties, 83. Erie Railroad, 17½; Illinois Central, 100; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—11 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet; middling uplands, 11⅛@11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝@12d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

California white Wheat, 9s. 7d. Flour, 22s. for Western.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Linseed Cakes quiet at £10 10s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 72f. 60c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. 50c.

BREMEN, Dec. 21.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 5 thalers 63 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 21.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 15 marc bancos 4 schillings.

HAVRE, Dec. 21.—Cotton closed last night at 136f. afloat.

### This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 21—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92½@92⅝. American securities quiet; United States five-twenties of 1862, 86: 1865s, old, 85; 1867s, 84. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—1 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅛d.: middling Orleans, 11⅜d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet.

Wheat, 9s. 6d. for California white, and 8s. 3d. for red Western. Receipts of wheat for three days, 45,000 quarters, of which 20,000 were American. Corn, 28s. 9d. Oats, 2s. 9d. Lard, 76s. 6d. Bacon, 65s. for new.

LONDON, Dec. 21—2 P. M.—Tallow heavy at 45s.@45s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 21.—United States five-twenties opened quiet at 91⅛.

HAVRE, Dec. 21.—Cotton opened quiet at 137f. on the spot, and 136f. afloat.

### New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Stocks feverish. Money, 6@7 per cent. Gold, 120. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112⅞; do. 1864, do., 110⅜; do. 1865, do., 111; do. do., new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 113⅜; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 108⅛; Missouri sixes, 90¼; Canton Company, 48; Cumberland preferred, 25¼; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 87; Erie, 22½; Reading, 99½; Adams' Express, 59; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 85; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 31.

### Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Cotton dull and dominal at 25c. Flour firmer and in good demand, but quotations are unchanged. Wheat firm for prime, with sales of red at $1·35@1·40. Corn active; prime white, 86@88c.; yellow, 90@92c. Oats dull at 55@56c. Rye, $1@1·05. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky held firm at $1.

—Kentucky increased its debt one million last year, and the State Auditor estimates that there will be a deficit at the end of the present year of over a million.

—The expenses of the Province of Quebec during the five months ending on the 1st inst. were $708,449, while the receipts were only $653,830.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1869.

It will be seen by reference to last night's exhibit of the banks that they have again suffered some further loss of resources, though perhaps not to the extent which was generally anticipated. The chief features of the statement are a loss in deposits of $274,675, in legal tenders of $252,397, and in coin of $46,004. On the other hand there has been a slight expansion in the loans of $29,915 and in the clearings of $3,445,326, which shows a liberal spirit on the part of the banks in the face of steadily declining resources.

The market this morning opened with a sharp demand for time loans, and the continued pressure shows an unusual lack of means to meet obligations falling due at the close of the year. This feature seems to prevail in all sections of the Union, indicating very clearly that capital is virtually locked up in unmarketed crops, chiefly in the West.

We notice no material change in the current rates on call loans and discounts.

Gold opened weak at 120¼, and declined as low as 119¾, and closed at noon at 120. Notwithstanding the low ruling of the market there seems to be an absence of all speculative feeling.

Governments are dull but rather strong, our quotations at noon showing a fractional advance on those of yesterday.

There was a fairly active stock market, but prices were barely maintained; sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 90. State and City loans were quiet.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but firm; selling at 49·69; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 53¼@53⅜; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 118; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 37¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28½; and Minehill Railroad at 54.

In Canal stocks the only sales were of Morris Canal preferred at 61½.

The balance of the miscellaneous share list was quite dull, and sales were unimportant.

—The receipts of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for the month of November, 1869, were..........................$337,131·27
For the same month last year they were.. 286,525·91

Increase for the month.................. $50,605·35
Total receipts for eleven months of 1869..$2,999,000·12
Total receipts for eleven months of 1868. 2,555,436·19

Increase for 1869......................... $448,563·93

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 W Jer R 6s... | 91 | 200 sh Read. R. s60. | 49·56 |
| $1000 Leh Gold l.... | 90 | 400 do...ls.c. | 49·56 |
| $1000 Pa R 1m 6s.... | 99⅜ | 400 do.60d.swn.af5 | 49½ |
| 26 sh Penna R..ls. | 53¼ | 100 do......... | 49½ |
| 100 do...b30. | 53½ | 100 do.....s60. | 49½ |
| 100 do..s60wn. | 53⅜ | 100 do.....s60. | 49½ |
| 100 do.....b60. | 54 | 50 sh Norrist'n R.. | 71 |
| 7 sh Cam & Am.ls. | 118 | 50 do.....ls. | 71¾ |
| 229 sh Leh V R...ls. | 53 | 100 sh Phil & E R.c. | 28½ |
| 15 sh Mor Cl Pf.... | 61½ | 100 do......... | 28½ |

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 113½@113¾; do., 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 111⅛@111½; do., July, 1865, 113½@113⅝; do. do., 1867, 113⅝@114; do., 1868, 114@114¼; 10-40s, 108⅞@109; Cur. 6s, 108½@108⅝. Gold, 119⅞.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 120¼ | 10·25 A. M. | 119¾ |
| 10·02 " | 120⅛ | 10·26 " | 119⅞ |
| 10·03 " | 120⅛ | 10·45 " | 119⅞ |
| 10·20 " | 120⅛ | 10·50 " | 119⅞ |
| 10·22 " | 120 | 11·52 " | 120 |
| 10·23 " | 119⅞ | 11·56 " | 120¼ |

### THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

"The week opened upon extreme dullness in Wall street, although the earliest transactions this morning gave promise of activity, the action of Secretary Boutwell in diminishing his gold sales producing quite a movement in gold which extended to other branches of business. This buoyancy was only spasmodic and soon disappeared leaving the market again calm and quiet. The programme of Mr. Boutwell originally contemplated the sale of a million of gold on each of the three days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. His latest communication to the Assistant Treasurer revokes the order so far as Tuesday's and Friday's sales are concerned, which leaves only a million to be disposed of against the purchase of two millions of bonds on Wednesday. The acceptance of the bids last Friday stimulated a large short interest in the gold market, as evidenced by the carrying rate, which on Saturday descended to three and to-day to two per cent. The first effect, therefore, this morning of the announcement of a reduced amount of sales this week was a rush to cover on the part of the 'shorts,' who bought in so rapidly and extensively that the price advanced to 121¼, as against 120½ at the close on Saturday evening. The speculation for a rise is so tame, however, that the 'bulls' were only glad to unload, while some prominent operators who are reported to be short of stocks were heavy sellers on the speculative account. Under these circumstances it is difficult to say what might have been the full effect of Mr. Boutwell's new order. At one time it seemed as if the speculative sales were the only check to an advance in the premium, but later in the afternoon the market became heavy and weak, and at the close had declined to the lowest point reached before the modification of the Treasury programme. The future of the market is enigmatical in the highest degree. The tendency which at one time of the day was shown towards buoyancy seemed to give color to the opinion that in the decline to 120½ there had been a full discounting of all the influences operative for lower prices. These influences are in brief the redundancy of the gold reserve in the banks and the prospective outflow of thirty millions from the Treasury in payment of the January interest on the public debt. More remotely the abundance of gold in the city is due to the decrease in the line of imports for the past season. As the day wore on the heaviness of the market asserted itself, and, while holders paid more to have their balances carried, the premium steadily fell. If this tendency is natural then Mr. Boutwell has acted wisely in keeping back his two millions this week, for the decline should not be too rapid. His order to allow the payment of the January interest without rebate on and after Friday next will weaken the market sufficiently without additional aid. The stock market sympathized with the earlier advance in gold, but did not decline with it afterwards. In fact, stocks at the close were strong when gold was at its lowest. This is the first occasion in a good while that the two markets have gone counter to each other. The chief cliques have espoused 'bull' tactics for the winter and spring campaign. They unloaded the other day when gold was at 123@124, and are now buying back again. They made a profit of five to seven per cent. on the first movement, and are now essaying a new one. They were rather unanimous at the start two or three weeks since, but are now divided, a few prominent operators sticking to the 'bear' side. They are less in number and strength than those who have remained in the 'bull' ranks, which accounts for the sudden change from sympathy to antagonism in the movements of gold and stocks to-day. The transactions in the latter were limited and confined to the cliques, for the outside public, still retaining the memory and the wounds of the September panic, are indisposed to enlist in any great force on either side of the contest. The money market was easy at six to seven per cent. on all classes of collaterals. Commercial paper was dull at rates last quoted. Foreign exchange was inactive and the prime bankers were compelled to reduce their rates an eighth per cent. for sterling."

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—All the vessels and steamers arriving continue to report severe weather and storms off the Capes. The English barque Samuel Muir, arrived somewhat damaged; encountered severe storm.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 21.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........DECEMBER 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........30 | 11 A. M.........40 | 2 P. M...........36

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, John F. Ohl.
Br. barque Aden, McMuran, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
N. G. brig Max, Knochel, Bristol, Eng., Peter Wright & Sons.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 65 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Off New Castle, saw a deep foreign barque coming up in tow.
Steamship Norman, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Off the Overfalls, saw a herm. brig coming up (name unknown).
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, 5 days from Boston, with fish to E. A. Souder & Co.

MISCELLANY.

A despatch from Lewes, Del., to Messrs. H. Winsor & Co., dated 9·30 this A. M., says that the ship William Wilcox was hauled out of her bed on the Shears at 9 o'clock, and at 9·30 A. M. was got off into deep water.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque Diana, Siegener, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havre 8th inst.
Brig Planet, Arey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Demerara 2d inst.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, hence, at Cardenas 11th instant.
Schrs Mary E. Amsden, Lavender, and Electra Bailey, Smith, hence, at Barbadoes 2d inst.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.**

### PERFIDY OF CONGRESS TO THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

*From the N. Y. World.*

We are aware that *perfidy* is a strong word, and nothing short of a clear case of deliberate violation of faith would provoke us to apply it to the Congress of the United States. Congress passed certain acts, known by the name of the Reconstruction acts, requiring various specified conditions of the Southern States as prerequisites to their readmission. Georgia, among other States, complied with those conditions; and now Congress turns upon her and makes additional demands quite in excess of the Reconstruction acts in accordance with which seven States had been admitted to representation. We say Congress makes these additional demands, for although the bill has, as yet, only passed the Senate, there is every reason to believe that it will also pass the House before the holiday adjournment.

The chief ground of inculpation against Georgia is that her Legislature, elected in accordance with the Reconstruction acts, decided that, under the new State Constitution, negroes were not eligible to office, and expelled the negro members who had been elected to seats. There is not a line nor a syllable in any of the Reconstruction acts, nor in any of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the radicals, requiring the eligibility of negroes to any office. All those acts and those amendments leave Georgia, and every other State, as free to exclude negroes from office as to admit them. The utmost that they require is universal negro *suffrage*, not negro office-holding. Congress, therefore, is going entirely beyond the conditions on which it promised to readmit Georgia into the Union, when it superadds to negro suffrage a demand for the eligibility of negroes to office. It not only violates a pledge, but introduces an invidious distinction by requiring of this particular State something which it has not required of any of the others. The following is one of the sections of the bill which has just passed the Senate:—

"Section 6. And be it further enacted, That it is hereby declared that the exclusion of any person or persons elected as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, from participation in the proceedings of said Senate or House of Representatives, upon the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, would be illegal and revolutionary, and is hereby prohibited."

This requires of Georgia what has been required of no other of the reconstructed States; and being in excess of the acts under which they are reorganized, it is a plain violation of the pledge of Congress that they should all be readmitted if they complied with the prescribed conditions, which included negro suffrage but not negro office-holding.

Whether, under the Constitution of Georgia, negroes are entitled to seats in the Legislature, is a question which at least admitted of doubt, inasmuch as leading and influential radicals, in advocating the adoption of the Constitution while it was pending before the people, contended that it did not permit negroes to hold office. When the Legislature assembled, its majority took the same view, and the negro members were accordingly expelled from their seats. After their expulsion, both branches of the Legislature passed the following resolution, which was vetoed by Governor Bullock:—

"*Whereas*, It is believed that a judicial decision of the question of the colored man's right to hold office in Georgia under the constitution now in force would restore the State to her proper position in the Union and give quiet throughout the State; and whereas said question is one which the courts of the State can properly take cognizance of; and whereas we, the representatives of the people of Georgia, are unwilling that any effort should be spared on our part to bring about a state of peace and happiness to the people and a settlement of that important question; be it therefore

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly convened*, That a case involving the right of the colored man to hold office shall, as soon as the same can be properly brought before the Supreme Court of the State, be heard and determined by said court, and we believe that the people of the State will, as they have heretofore always done, in good faith abide the decision of the highest tribunal of the State whenever so declared."

The veto of this reasonable resolution by Governor Bullock is of little account, as no action of his could deprive it of its significance as attesting the law-abiding spirit of the Legislature. Nothing could be more fair, considerate, and loyal than this offer to submit the question to the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the State, and to be bound by its judgment. The Chief-Justice of Georgia is a noted and active Radical, and his bias, if he had any, was against the Conservative majority of the Legislature. It was really of no importance whether Governor Bullock signed this resolution or not, since its only object was to remove an imputation on the good faith and loyalty of the Legislature, and it equally expressed their sentiments whether it was signed or vetoed. In spite of the veto, a case was actually made and carried before the Supreme Court of the State; the decision being that negroes are entitled to hold office under the State constitution. This settled the question and removed every pretext for the interference of Congress, even if Congress had a right to interfere in a matter of that kind. Whenever the present Legislature reassembles, or a new one is elected, the right of negroes to their seats will not be contested. President Grant, in his message, recommended Congress to require little more than the Legislature would voluntarily do without any constraint. The following is the part of the message relating to Georgia:—

"Seven States which passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The eighth, Georgia, held an election, [at which she ratified her constitution, republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress, a State Legislature, and all other officers required. The Governor was duly installed, and the Legislature met and performed all the acts then required of them by the Reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State, they unseated the colored members of the Legislature, and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances I would submit to you whether it would not be wise without delay to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the Reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the fourteenth amendment."

Here is an explicit admission that the Legislature of Georgia fully complied with all the requirements of the Reconstruction acts. If their subsequent expulsion of the negro members was illegal, there would be no necessity for the intervention of Congress to redress the wrong, even if Congress had the authority, as the Legislature had agreed to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, and that court has decided, General Grant himself states, that negroes are eligible. What he says about requiring the test-oath is equally unnecessary, for it was only the members admitted to the seats vacated by negroes that were unable to take the oath, and the mere restoration of the negroes excludes those members.

The bill which had passed the Senate goes quite beyond the recommendation of the President. It not only requires the oath and the restoration of the negroes, but the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. By the theory of Congress, Georgia is not a State in the Union, and will not be until an act is passed readmitting her. In the contemplation of Congress, then, she is in the condition of a Territory, and while in this condition she is required to ratify an amendment to the Federal Constitution. Whether Georgia is a Territory or a State, her extorted ratification will be equally nugatory and void. If she is a Territory, the ratification will be null because a Territory cannot ratify an amendment; if she is a State, the ratification will be equally null because that is an act in which a State cannot be coerced. If the Legislature of Georgia, acting under the compulsion of Congress, ratifies the fifteenth amendment, and the State should nevertheless be excluded, we suppose everybody would concede that the ratification could not be counted. But no action of Congress can make that a valid ratification which was null and worthless at the time it was given.

### THE LOTTERY POLICY WAR IN THE SUPREME COURT.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

There is prospect of a lively time in the Supreme Court of this city over the lottery policy entanglement which has been brought there for judicial unravelling. The original parties to the policy suit are the two great captains in the lottery business of this city—Ben. Wood, of four-eleven-forty-four renown, and the Hon. John Morrissey, not unknown to fame. Whatever interest might attach to an encounter between these doughty representatives of the fortune telling, lucky dreams, odd numbers, and four-eleven-forty-four fraternity generally, is greatly enhanced by the inevitable collision it involves between two of the Judges of the Supreme Court. To the bar, and, indeed, to the general public, this latter consequence of the Wood-Morrissey imbroglio is of far deeper interest than the mere result, one way or the other, of the original quarrel.

There is a much mooted question in legal circles which of the two legal luminaries of the Supreme Court bench is likely to gain the ascendancy over the other. That there is a struggle going on for the mastery is indisputable, and that it will be carried on to a final result there is no doubt. There have been occasions when encounters which must have proved decisive were imminent, but no opportunity for advantageous attack on either side presented itself, and the event was postponed; but this Wood-Morrissey contest is likely to prove the opportunity for these distinguished and learned rivals to assert and maintain their individual claims to supremacy. The fight is already opened and the first phase of the contest is presented. Wood and Morrissey have furnished the *casus belli* and will no doubt supply the "sinews of war" so long as the action can be sustained thereby and the result remains in doubt.

It was a piece of very sharp practice, but, of course, "of a piece" with the usual tactics of the two lottery combatants that accelerated the judicial collision, all the facts connected with which have already appeared in the *Herold* in their proper place.

But the most notable feature of this lottery policy litigation is that all the parties to it come into court as violators of the law whose aid they invoke. This the two judges appealed to in the case know full well. The fundamental, the constitutional law of the State declares the dealing in any way in the lottery business a misdemeanor and punishable by fine and imprisonment, and yet John Morrissey and Ben. Wood, notorious lottery policy men, come not only into court to decide their lottery squabble, but each enlists the favor and support of a judge of the bench upon his particular side of the case, and hence the judicial snarl. This is a most barefaced prostitution of the intent of the law and a disgraceful evidence to the people who elect the judges of our courts of the degeneracy into which the holders of this high office have fallen. Surely it is time for a reform, and should a vigilance committee ever be instituted, its first effort should be directed to a cleansing process of our courts of law, from the highest in the State down to the lowest.

### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS THROWN AWAY IN ORDER TO SAVE SPAIN.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

The fact is not generally known that Mr. Secretary Fish has just caused negotiations upon the Alabama claims to be opened anew, and that he will proceed on the basis laid down in Mr. Sumner's speech. This is apparently a consideration which Mr. Sumner receives from our Spanish Secretary for advocating the cause of Spain and the maintenance of slavery and the slave trade against the republicans of Cuba; and a valuable consideration it is—almost as valuable as that which Benedict Arnold was to receive for surrendering West Point. But as in his endeavor to serve his new masters Benedict Arnold went too far, and lost the great prize he was playing for, so in their zeal to serve the base despots of Spain Mr. Fish and Mr. Sumner have themselves nullified one of the chief objects which they hoped to gain by the sacrifice of their country's honor. They have thrown away the Alabama claims by letting the Spanish gunboats go.

The reasons why Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fish propose to exact indemnity from England for the damage down by the Alabama are two. The first is that England showed ill-feeling towards the United States by a premature allowance of belligerent rights to the Southern Confederacy; the second, that she did not exercise due vigilance in enforcing her own neutrality law, and preventing the Alabama from going to sea. That is the whole of our case against England.

The first of these reasons is Mr. Sumner's peculiar invention. There is nothing in it. It is absurd. It is even silly. And it is abandoned indeed, and exploded in the argument of that part of the President's message which treats the question of allowing belligerent rights to Cuba. The doctrine is there asserted that it is the province of a government to determine at what time it will allow such rights to any insurgent colony or district, and that it is not to be considered an act of hostility towards the parent country or the power hitherto sovereign. This argument is a complete justification of England's recognition of the Confederacy; and if the Secretary of State had possessed a little more intelligence, he would never have thought, after the message was published, of attempting to make that recognition a ground for his new demand upon England.

The second of the two reasons—the want of due vigilance on the part of the British authorities in enforcing their own neutrality law, and in preventing the escape of the Alabama—is a valid and sensible reason, and was effectively admitted by England in the treaty which the Senate rejected last spring. The English neutrality law required that England should not furnish vessels to either party in our civil war. The Alabama was furnished to the Confederacy in violation of that law, and we may accordingly call upon England to pay for the mischief which the Alabama did. But as General Grant's message swept away Mr. Sumner's silly reason, so the subserviency of the administration to the Spanish despots has swept away the sensible reason; and thus the new negotiations which Mr. Fish is beginning are left without a leg to stand upon.

By permitting the Spanish gunboats to go to sea, notwithstanding the protest put in by the representatives of Cuba, we flout in the face our law of neutrality, and furnish war vessels to one of the parties in a civil war, openly and ostentatiously. The British Government can plead that it was by stealth and evasion that the Alabama violated the English neutrality law, and got to sea; but that we, under similar circumstances, have sent out thirty Alabamas in broad day, and with the undisguised co-operation of both our courts and our Executive. Our neutrality law perfectly covers the case of the Cuban republic, and binds both courts and Executive not to suffer either party to the civil war now raging in Cuba to procure war vessels or to enlist soldiers in this country. By deliberately and conspicuously violating this law in the case of the gunboats, and by allowing men to be openly enlisted here for the Spanish service, we have deprived ourselves of the only real ground for exacting pay from England for the Alabama claims. Thus, in Mr. Fish's blind and unintelligent zeal to serve Spain, and in Mr. Sumner's jealous haste to sacrifice everything, no matter how sacred, that in his opinion might compromise the Alabama claims, they have actually thrown those claims away! Thus we stand before the world as betraying the cause of liberty, siding with the basest European despotism against our own friends and neighbors, and doing our best to maintain slavery and the slave trade in North America, and as sacrificing millions upon millions in order that we might cover ourselves with this indescribable shame.

### CATHOLIC LESSON FOR PROTESTANTS.

*From the N. Y. Nation.*

There is one instructive feature of the Œcumenical Council, to which, however, it would perhaps be useless to draw the attention of anybody but Protestants; and that is, the striking illustration it offers of the power of organization. Catholics, of course, will not be persuaded that the force which enables an old and not very able priest to summon from the four quarters of the globe an assembly whose decisions the greater portion of Christendom will regard as the direct utterances of Divine wisdom, and a dozen sovereigns are looking for with real anxiety, does not emanate directly, and as it were miraculously, from the Almighty himself. But Protestants, whatever they may think of Romish doctrines, have long been satisfied, and with abundant reason, that the organization known as the Roman Catholic Church, such as we see it, with its great clerical army, its elaborate yet skilful discipline, its wonderful power of using all kinds and conditions of men for its own advancement, of adapting itself to all stages of civilization and all varieties of manners and antecedents, of bringing learned and simple, proud and humble, to kneel before its altars with a forgetfulness of worldly distinctions which the Protestant sects all preach, and sigh, and pray for, but have never been able to bring about, is simply a legacy bequeathed to the modern world by the Roman empire. Mr. Maine has pointed out, in the closing chapter of his great work, the influence which was exercised on the doctrines of the Latin Church by the Roman lawyers, into whose practised and cunning hands the moulding of the ecclesiastical organization naturally passed, or, at all events, from whose minds and methods the Church naturally received a powerful impress after it had emerged from the Catacombs and become the religion of the State. It was from them, too, that the clergy undoubtedly learned the art which they have never since lost—the art of government, the art which enabled them to build up on the ruins of the political empire, and without any other materials than savages and slaves, that splendid spiritual empire which, because it is spiritual, is perhaps the greatest glory of the human race, and whose wonderful passage through fifteen hundred years of storm and change, the oldest, proudest, and, all things considered, most powerful of existing institutions, the Œcumenical Council meets to celebrate.

Now, the thing which distinguishes the Latin Church to-day from the Greek Church, and which distinguishes it from all the sects which have broken off from it, which makes it a sovereign power treating on equal terms with secular governments, instead of being a mere State institution for the spread of religious instruction, or an obscure association of believers for worship and mutual edification, is, undoubtedly, that it has from the beginning been managed by jurists, or men thoroughly permeated by the judicial spirit. Mere theologians, or mere moralists, or mere politicians, would have made shipwreck of the Church as an organization long before the ninth century. The Christian religion they no doubt would have preserved—that had foundations to which the Roman lawyers could make no additions; but the Catholic Church, as we now see and know it, could never have passed through the Dark Ages and come down to our time if there had not always remained at its head a body of men who had inherited the great traditions of the Roman bar, its knowledge of human nature, its sagacity, its subtlety, its faith in human reason, and, above all, in cultivated human reason, as a controller and director of the affairs of men.

It is very certain, as it seems to us, that "the army of progress" may learn a good deal from that venerable and, as many think, effete organization, the Church. Human character has, within historic times, undergone considerable modification; but the constitution of the human mind remains and will remain the same as long as the race lasts. Knowledge will always be power; reason will always, in the long run, govern the affairs of men. Its doing so is one of the lines by which Providence has separated man from the brute. Human society is the most delicate of all pieces of God's handiwork; more delicate by far, even, to him who considers it aright, than the human body; and the power, the longevity, the influence for good, the share in carrying the world on to that golden age for which, whether as the Kingdom of God or the Good Estate, so many generatons have sighed and have yet to sigh, which may be attributed to any one community, will always depend on the amount of cultivated reason it contains, which it brings to the conduct of its business. For communities which deliver themselves over to vain babblers, and potterers, and ignoramuses, and believe that the heights of heaven can be scaled by much speaking, there is clearly no lasting place, no great or illustrious destiny, reserved in this world of ours as at present ordered.

### BUTLER ON GREELEY.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Greeley, with his customary and obtrusive faith in his own fancies, lately made a rush at Ben Butler with evident resolve to hold him up to more or less opprobrium as the head and front of what Greeley calls the policy of vengeance in the Republican party. Butler was nothing loath to be brought out, and his reply is a rasping one for the statesman of all the "isms." It takes the form of an impeachment of Greeley for the evils that have been brought about by a party following too much his false lead. Butler believes that there ought to have been some good old-fashioned hanging of traitors just after the war, and argues cogently that all the greater evils that have beset reconstruction are due to the ill-judged lenity then shown. Had the master Rebels been hanged, says Butler, then "at this day all matters in the Rebel States which now disturb public peace would have been settled, and quiet, commercial prosperity, agricultural industry, emigration of labor and capital, and a revivification of every beneficent enterprise would have filled the Southern country, and every insurgent State would have long ere this been readmitted into the Union, the scars and wounds upon society caused by the war would have healed over and been forgotten, and the country been more united in sentiment than ever before, and long since renewed that career of prosperity and glory to which it is destined." Perhaps it is a great deal to expect all that from the use of the rope. For this grand defeat of justice, so momentous in its consequences, Butler holds Greeley in the greatest degree responsible as the man who, by bailing Jeff. Davis, set up a false, maudlin notion of humanity in the place of justice.

This is the first point in Butler's bill. The next is the present condition of the State of Georgia. Here, as Butler points out, Greeley doctrines have prevailed, and here reconstruction is in such a condition that it must be all done over again. It is the same in Tennessee, and will be the same in every Southern State if the doctrines of the philosopher shall be acted upon rather than the doctrines and views of those he is disposed to vilify because they do not agree with him.

All this is of interest to the public mainly as showing how inevitably all of Greeley's political associates, sooner or later, find out what a humbug he is. Butler now adds his testimony to that which was given by Mr. Seward when the great firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley was broken up. But there is this further consideration for the public:—If it is now so plain that Greeley's influence in the Republican party has been so disastrous to the country on these points, are there not some other points in which he has done equal or greater harm, and which touch the very origin of the clamor in which that party rose?

### REPEATERS REORGANIZING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

The gross corruption into which our local politics have sunk has been disgustingly exhibited in the new registration of the Republican party, which was on Friday evening completed in the various wards of the city. In every ward from which we have received trustworthy reports—and we presume that the facts are alike in them all—the places of registration were thronged, on both the evenings set apart for the purpose, by gangs of professional repeaters. These men crowded up with false names, which in many cases they bore written on slips of paper to prevent mistakes, and had themselves enrolled as members of the Republican party. Real Republicans were kept away by them, unless they were well known as belonging to the faction which happened to be in force. In some cases we learn that these frauds were committed in the interest of the so-called Fenton wing of the party; in others the repeaters are said to have been in the pay of some opposing faction. However that may be, the fact is evident that this new registration, and the primary elections which are to take place under it a week from next Tuesday, are utterly corrupt and fraudulent. The General Committee which will proceed from such a source will necessarily be less worthy of respect than any of its predecessors.

If the Republicans could form here an honest organization, with honest men at its head, and carry it on for honest purposes, they might wield a great power for good. The Democracy has become little better than a vast machine for public robbery; and the Republicans, if they had sense enough and conscience enough to array themselves sternly against every variety of official thieving, would rally to their cause that immense mass of good citizens who view with anxiety and indignation the present condition of our affairs. For this great opportunity, however, they have no heart and no mind; and there is nothing to be hoped from either the ward associations or the General Committee which they are now forming. For some time past their party here has been merely a tender to the bold and unscrupulous ring at Tammany Hall; and from present appearances, that is what it will be hereafter.


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## NEWS SUMMARY.

**City Affairs.**

—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, President John M. Whitall presided.

—A general meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was held last evening at the hall, Front and Master streets.

—A large meeting of Sunday-school teachers and friends of the Sunday-school cause was held last evening in the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church.

—The annual fair of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Society opened yesterday at Horticultural Hall, on Broad street, and promises to be more attractive and remunerative than any previous show of the association.

—Between two and three hundred invited guests passed over the Burlington County Railroad, yesterday, to Mount Holly, N. J., a distance of 6¼ miles, over a new road, which has been constructed during the past five months, at an expense of about $150,000.

—It is hinted that the Haytien ram Triumph (late Atlanta), which put to sea on Sunday morning, is really owned by the Cuban Government, and that her mission is to intercept the Spanish Musquito fleet, which sailed from New York for Cuba on the same day.

—The United States steamship Powhatan arrived yesterday afternoon at the Navy Yard. She was the flagship of the North Atlantic fleet, but being relieved by the Severn, she left Key West, Florida, for this port, on the 13th instant. On Saturday last, when about fifty miles north of Cape Hatteras, a heavy gale sprang up from the westward and lasted sixteen hours. A short time before the piston heads of one of her engines were blown out, leaving but one engine in a serviceable condition, and with this single engine the gale was weathered.

The Powhattan is a first-rate steamer of about 2500 tons measurement, and has two engines of a horse-power estimated at 1100. She carries fourteen 9-inch guns, two 100-pound rifles, and an 11-inch pivot gun.

—The Finance Committee of Councils met last evening. John Shoemaker, chairman, presided.

The school teachers were to have appeared before the committee to give reasons why their salaries should be advanced. They did not. They, however, sent in a letter setting forth that at a meeting held November 27 they concluded that they had no facts to present of which the committee are not cognizant. The communication, together with the annual appropriation to the Board of Control, was laid over till January.

The appropriation to the Fire Department for 1870 was fixed at $113,250; the $400 gratuities to hose companies that do not belong to steam engine companies were stricken out and given to the hose companies that are so connected. The resolution asking the Legislature to repeal the act giving the Board of Health power to clean the streets was negatived, the committee being of the opinion that it was a matter beyond the jurisdiction of Councils. The sum of $437,270 was agreed upon as the appropriation for lighting the streets of the city for 1870, and $3000 was the amount set apart for the Department of Defense and Protection.

**Domestic Affairs.**

—Gold closed yesterday at 120⅛.

—An earthquake shock was felt at Memphis yesterday.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $643,461.

—Everything is quiet in Alaska. All the Alaskans want is a civil government.

—One per cent. on the coupon and registered bonds of Virginia is to be paid on January 1.

—An attempt to indict some lynchers in Portage City, Wisconsin, has proved a complete failure.

—Latest returns from Texas give Davis a majority of 620, with only seven counties to hear from.

—The Constitutional Convention is carried in Tennessee, and will meet in January. No interest was manifested in the election.

—It is expected that the holiday recess of the House will really commence to-morrow, a quorum of members not being looked for on that day.

—The bodies of four of the victims of the Stockton catastrophe had been recovered up to last evening. They were horribly crushed. The search is being continued.

—While laboring under a fit of insanity, a man in Henderson county, Tennessee, threw two of his children into a well, and jumped in after them. They were drowned, and he is so injured that it is not probable he will survive.

—A number of the officers and crew of the ill fated Cuban privateer Lillian arrived at Savannah in the United States war steamer Severn, yesterday. The City Councils made an appropriation for the purpose of sending them to their homes.

—General Hancock has been asked to send United States troops to Pembina to quiet the frontier settlements should the Red river difficulties lead to an Indian outbreak. None will be sent unless an actual collision occurs or is more imminent than at present.

—The following were the proceedings of Congress yesterday after the close of our report:—

In the Senate Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution, declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the President was requested to communicate copies of correspondence between the United States and Great Britain concerning pending questions since the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Georgia bill, as passed by the Senate, was taken up and discussed, the debate being continued at a night session, until 11·30 P. M., when the House adjourned.

**Foreign Affairs.**

—A plan for checking the growth of infidelity is to be drafted by a committee of bishops of the Œcumenical Council.

—France is said to be again urging a general disarmament upon the great European powers, and to express willingness to set the example.

—Six hundred Frenchmen waited yesterday on the Pope, who delivered a short address and bestowed upon them his solemn benediction.

—General Banks had an interview with Napoleon yesterday, in which the Emperor expressed his regret that a satisfactory understanding with this country in postal matters had not been arrived at.

—Dmpress Eugenie is credited by some with causing the promulgation of the order to Spanish refugees to quit France. Others assert that their tampering with the revolutionists in France led to their expulsion. The case of one of them was taken up in the Corps Legislatif by Rochefort.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

At the Chesnut Col. Fitzgerald's romantic drama of *Patrice* will be represented this evening.

On Christmas day a dramatization of one of Chas. Dickens' Christmas stories will be produced.

An new play entitled *Champagne, or Step by Step*, written by Matilda Heron and Laura Keene, is in preparation.

At the Walnut Miss Bateman will appear this evening as "Mary Warner."

The drama of *Leah, the Forsaken*, will shortly be produced.

A new military drama entitled *Not Guilty* is announced as in rehearsal.

At the Arch Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals* will be performed this evening, with the farce of *Mischief Making*.

At Duprez & Benedict's Opera House Frank Brower will appear this evening as "Happy Uncle Tom."

At the Eleventh Street Opera House the pantomime of *The Old Woman Who Lived in the Shoe* will be performed this evening.

Signor Blitz and his son will perform some wonderful feats of magic this evening at the Assembly Buildings. A matinee to-morrow.

—Hon. Jacob S. Golladay, in his note withdrawing from the Senatorial contest in Kentucky, said he felt unwilling to compromise his Confederate and repudiation friends, a majority of whom are in the Legislature.

—The Boston papers and the Boston people are much gratified by the appointment of Judge Hoar to the Supreme Bench.

—Boston has a new Temperance order, called the Good Samaritans.

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

New York, Dec. 20-21, 1869.
Irving Hall.—About midnight.

**The Fat Men's Ball.**

If there is any one thing for which more than for any other I feel grateful to the managers of public amusements in New York, it is for the facilities they furnish in numerous cases those industrious feelers of the public taste (those journalistic antennæ), who derive a portion of their income from special correspondence. It is this attention on the part of the managers of New York public entertainments generally, and of the Fat Men's Ball particularly, that enables me to pen this letter, in the very focus of the scene which it attempts to describe.

I feel something of what I imagine Gulliver must have felt when the Brobdignagian peasant picked him up in the meadow, and the Princess Glumdalclitch made him her favorite. I reached the southwest corner of Fiftieth street and Irving place, where Irving Hall is situated, at about nine o'clock, but it was a full half an hour before I got inside the building. On my way thither a curious incident came to my notice on Fourteenth street. At the residence of Mr. A. V. Prudhomme—a member of the Fat Men's Club, and one of the most suety of them, weighing two hundred and forty-three pounds—stood a carriage evidently waiting to carry him to the ball. As I passed the door opened and a huge mound of human intumescence might be seen descending the steps. It was the fat man himself. He reached the carriage, whose door stood open to receive him. His foot was on the step, the driver waiting the signal to start. In vain. Whether it was that by some mishap the door of that identical carriage was smaller than the regulation size, or whether it was that Mr. Prudhomme had enveloped his hypertrophied frame in more coats than usual, certain it is that for five minutes his mucilaginous muscles quivered in the vain effort to enter, like a huge human blubber-fish trying to squeeze itself in a snail's shell. By this time a crowd of satirical observers were surrounding the carriage, suggesting to the unfortunate Mr. Prudhomme to cut an inch off himself all round, and indulging in numerous other effervescences of chaff. At last the driver dismounted and a policeman came strolling by; both got behind the turgid terpsichorean, and, giving him a long push, a strong push, and a push all together, Mr. Prudhomme's body went through the door with a delicious, juicy "flop," and so suddenly that the policeman and driver lost their balance and were both precipitated on the pavement. The next instant came a crash, the floor of the carriage gave way, and a pair of chubby legs, encased in lavender pants, might be seen protruding through the smashed carriage bottom, and planting themselves involuntarily in the gutter. I am afraid there was no ball for the pulpy Mr. Prudhomme that night, but I did not wait to see.

Feeling the disadvantages I labored under in being emaciated, not to say skinny in personal appearance, it was with more than ordinary energy that I elbowed my way through the adipose crowd that beset Irving Hall. It was like wading through glue, eating jujube paste, and breathing india-rubber. Whichever way I pushed there was a spring cushion presented by the limbs and bodies of the oleaginous mass in which I found myself. At length, reaching the ball-room, I joined a bevy of ignominiously thin people like myself, and attempted to look with equanimity on the scene before me.

If on any future occasion I am asked what is my idea of infinite benevolence, I shall say it is the greatest good of the fattest number; for I never saw people enjoy themselves more. The dancing commenced nominally at half-past nine, but in reality not until ten, and all the varieties of the Fat Man of the Period were present, from the saponaceous cyclops of three hundred pounds, to the pinguid tom-tit of one hundred and eighty. Not a few of the more squabby specimens of the *genus homo* were attired in the lavender pants, the white satin vests (with two buttons), and the blue coats (with gilt buttons), which are the latest style of masculine ball-room costume. Mr. Harry C. Lainzell, of West Twenty-third street, was thus attired, and won equal admiration from the jewels which sparkled upon his shirt-front, and his juicy and gelatinous charms of person. He weighs two hundred and eighty-three pounds, and despises all Banting theories, whether in encouragement or discouragement of fleshiness. It was evident that the aphorism that

"In joining contrasts lieth love's delight"

was not without its force among those who were partners. Invariably the thinnest women were the partners of the most dropsical men. It was nature's law of compensation, and art's law of poetical justice, trying to set matters straight. Looking only at the men, I imagined myself in a pre-Adamite age gazing upon a strange order of beings, coeval with the megatherium among the lower orders of animals. From where I sit now I can see scores of happy, hunky human countenances beaming with good humor and grease. Polite portliness perspires in the endeavor to make oneself agreeable. Of course, with such rotundity at the command of spermacetic floor-managers, nearly all the dances were "round" dances. There were any number of heartless flirtations going on also, for corporations notoriously have no souls, and every fat man there had a "corporation" of his own. The "Grand March" is in progress now. A distinguished fat man whom I have desired to be introduced to approaches. He seems to have enjoyed himself—to have had stomach for us all. So, for the present, I must close. Ali Baba.

—The bonded debt of Illinois on the 1st inst., was $5,104,859·64, a decrease of $883,593·89 during the year.

—A Chicago paper is authority for the statement that Mr. J. Robb, of St. Louis, has presented to the Chicago Historical Society the bronze eagle which, prior to the war, surmounted the Capitol at Richmond.

—Two hundred and fifty pounds of nitro-glycerine are now used daily at the Hoosac Tunnel. At the east end six feet and two inches per day were blasted out during the week ending on the 11th instant.

—An officer in the English army who wrote to this country recently making inquiries concerning the estate of his deceased brother, said he did not know where the property was situated, but it was "near the seat of war."

—A barefooted little boy (so young, and yet a swindler) brought an order to a Toledo shoemaker, which read thus:—"From Mr. Brooks—please giv this Boy A pare of Booets and charge itt to mee." The shoemaker refused to charge "itt," and the boy is still unshod.

—K. P. R. Pawar Sathan Mongol, second King of Siam, says the title of the Supreme King is His Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkoon Patindr Tepa Maha Mongkut, the Supreme King of Siam. It would be idle, if not cruel, to dispute such authority as this.


LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. T. GARDE,
No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.
1 24 ftu 26t*


## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

**ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun Rises | 7·21 | Moon Rises | 7·33 |
| Sun Sets | 4·35 | High Water | 4·10 |

**PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.**

James Dougherty, Samuel E. Stokes, Joseph C. Grubb, } Committee of the Month.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

**MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.**

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nemesis | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 27 |
| Erin | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 1 |
| Cella | London | New York | Dec. 4 |
| Tripoli | Liverpool | New York via Bos | Dec. 7 |
| Nebraska | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 8 |
| Helvetia | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 8 |
| C. of London | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 9 |
| Austrian | Liverpool | Portland | Dec. 9 |
| Iowa | Glasgow | New York | Dec. 10 |
| Russia | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 11 |
| Westphalia | Havre | New York | Dec. 11 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cimbria | New York | Hamburg | Dec. 21 |
| Siberia | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 22 |
| Colorado | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 22 |
| Palmyra | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 23 |
| Deutschland | New York | Bremen | Dec. 23 |
| C. of London | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 25 |
| Cambria | New York | Glasgow | Dec. 25 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool | Dec. 28 |
| C. of Washington | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 1 |
| Cella | New York | London | Jan. 1 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | New York | Aspinwall | Dec. 21 |
| Prometheus | Philada | Charleston | Dec. 23 |
| Columbia | New York | Havana | Dec. 23 |
| North America | New York | Rio Janeiro | Dec. 23 |
| Cleopatra | New York | Vera Cruz | Dec. 24 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | Dec. 24 |
| Wyoming | Philada | Savannah | Dec. 25 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

**CLEARED YESTERDAY.**

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque B. Rogers, Crosby, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, Charleston, S. Lathbury & Co.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, for Cardenas, was cleared on Saturday by Dallett & Son—not as before reported.

**ARRIVED YESTERDAY.**

Schr Onward, Evans, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

**MEMORANDA.**

Ship William Wilcox, before reported on the Shears, had three and a half feet water in her hold early yesterday (Monday) morning.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston 17th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 414 bales cotton, 105 tcs. rice, 59 bales yarn, 2 bales waste, 200 barrels rosin, and sundrie [illegible]

Barque Theone, Helmers, from Philadelphia, which was destroyed by fire on the night of 3d inst., in the petroleum harbor opposite Rotterdam, is stated under date of the 4th to have had about 200 barrels still on board.

Barque Era, McColloch, hence, at Antwerp 19th inst.

Barque Meridian, Lenz, sailed from Bremerhaven 4th inst. for Philadelphia—reported for New York.

Brig W. N. Z., Herman, from Milk river, Ja., Nov. 28, via the Delaware Breakwater, at New York yesterday. Left in port brig Sea Breeze, for the Delaware Breakwater in 3 days.

Brig H. C. Brooks, Briggs, hence for Boston, was below New York 18th inst., with loss of sails.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, hence, at St. Thomas 3d inst., via St. Martins, and remained 13th for charter.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, sailed from Charleston 19th inst. for Jacksonville.

Schr J. H. Perry, hence for New Bedford, at New London 18th inst.

Schr Margaret, Nichols, left East Harbor, Calcos Island Nov. 29, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of salt. On the night of the 29th, at 10 P. M., wind fresh at E.NE., and a heavy sea on, carried away foremast; it breaking about four feet above the deck, taking with it jibboom and maintopmast; immediately after the mainmast went over the stern, smashing the galley, after house, and tearing up the main deck to the main hatch. At 11 abandoned the vessel in a sinking condition; reached Sand Cay on the forenoon of 30th, and Salt Bay the following day. The Margaret was built at Bath, Me., in 1868, rated A2, and was owned by J. D. Robinson and others. No insurance.

Schr Queen of the South, Connor, from Pensacola for Philadelphia, was passed 17th inst. off Hatteras.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Conover, at Cardiff 4th inst., from Rotterdam.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, hence, at South Creek, N. C., 14th inst., loading to return.

Schr Eliza Ann Hooper, Champion, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bucksville, S. C., 9th inst.

Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, sailed from New Haven, Conn., 13th inst., for Spring Creek, N. C., to load lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, cleared at Charleston 17th inst., for Baltimore.

Schrs John Farnum, Baker, from Boston; M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Fall River; J. Nelson, Avery, and W. H. Dennis, Waite, from Providence; Ella, Dayton, from Newport; and Mary Ellen, Thomas, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.

Schrs Hazleton, Gardner, for Taunton; Maria F. Small, Holt, for Dighton; H. A. Osborn, Atwater, for Salem; Geo. Fales, Crowell, for Providence; and Rescue, Kelly, for do., all from Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.

Schrs Bay State, Seabury; E. F. Crowell, Howe; M. Langden, Pinkham; H. W. Miller, Miller; A. Tirrell, Eastman; Venus, Stocking; W. R. Genn, Small; M. E. Young, Hardie; D. E. Carswell; and Brandywine; all hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate 19th inst.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 85, dated 29th November, 1869, respecting the temporary discontinuance of the light at the extremity of the mole at Patras, the Greek Government has given notice that from the 20th day of October, 1869, the light would be re-exhibited.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1869.

The Chairman of the Lighthouse Board, at Washington, issues the following:—Notice is hereby given that a beacon, consisting of a wrought-iron socket upholding a wooden shaft 25 feet high, having a red cask at the top, has been placed on Half Tide Ledge, Fales Island Narrows, Narragagus Coast, Maine.


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Great Reduction in Prices.

Astrachans,
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Velveteens,
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What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE? Cheaper than any place in the city.

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A CHRISTMAS STORY, by Charles Dickens, with beautiful Tableaux and Visions of the
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Last Night but One of MARY WARNER.
Mary Warner................Miss BATEMAN
George Warner................Mr. GEORGE JORDAN
Milly Rigg................Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS
In rehearsal, the celebrated play, in five acts, of LEAH.
MISS BATEMAN as................LEAH
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Christmas Afternoon—LITTLE DORRIT.
Christmas Night—LITTLE DORRIT.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING—Positively Last Six Nights of the Greatest Gymnasts of the Age, RIZARELLI BROTHERS, Mad'lle Lupo, Mad'lle Bertha, Little Josie, Pet of California; Harlequin Tom, Fairy of the Lake; Med'lle De Rosa. AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, Etc.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY, at 2½ o'clock.
THIS AND CONTINUE EVERY EVENING.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Christmas Week, Great Extra Bill. Re-engagement Mr. FRANK BROWER, FOR ONE WEEK MORE, introducing his great original character of
"HAPPY UNCLE TOM."
Benefit of Mr. FRANK BROWER Friday, Dec. 24.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 25c. Gallery, 25c. 12 20 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
SIGNOR BLITZ
in his New Mysteries, assisted by his Son,
THEODORE BLITZ.
Evenings at 7½. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 3.
MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, CANARIES, AND BURLESQUE MINSTRELS.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 11 tf

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
12 20 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof), well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
12 11 SIXTH and MARKET.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
A Large Store,
In Splendid Order, Centrally Located
ON
SOUTH SIDE OF CHESNUT STREET.
Address "L. S. H." Inquirer Office. 12 20 12t

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—A PART OF A LARGE Store, on the south side of CHESNUT Street, above Seventh, suitable for a Jewelry or Piano Store, or other similar business. Address "Store, Box 1948, Philadelphia Post Office." 12 20 12t

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Important to Book-keepers.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
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Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

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You are invited to call and examine it.

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9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

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WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
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OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC., ETC. 10 4 t1 1

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
8 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1869.


## *REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER WELLS.*

Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, sent his annual report to Congress yesterday. While it contains, as usual, some valuable statistics, its conclusions and recommendations are tinged by the free trade and hard money theories of which he is a devoted advocate, and they must be received with many grains of allowance.

Mr. Wells is an inveterate pessimist. He is always dissatisfied with the position of industrial and monetary affairs, and he is incapable of comprehending that his proposed remedies would create the evils he proposes to cure. When he comes to figure up the cost of the war, he is not satisfied with an enumeration of the actual expenditures of the national treasury, which present in themselves an aggregate fearful enough to frighten the souls of ordinary alarmists, but by capitalizing the pensions, estimating the local war expenditures, and adding the losses of the South, he reaches a sum total approximating $9,000,000,000, which, as he tells us, is "a sum nominally in excess of the entire increase of wealth, as returned by the census, for the whole country from 1850 to 1869." He fails to dwell, however, upon the other side of the picture, which he could not, in candor, entirely omit, viz., an estimate that the valuation of the real and personal property of the whole nation in 1870, in spite of the war, will reach $24,188,002,000; and this estimate is much lower than that given by other authorities as well informed as himself; for Secretary Boutwell, in a speech delivered in this city in October, alleged that the accumulated wealth of this country was not less than fifty thousand million of dollars; and he is quite as apt to be correct as the Special Commissioner.

Mr. Wells estimates the gross annual product of the country at $6,825,000,000 in currency, which is certainly no mean sum, but when he contrasts this with the adverse foreign balances, the large number of American securities held abroad, and our continuous loss of specie, his heart sinks again, and he speedily satisfies himself that our condition is deplorable, and that "the general financial result of the war was towards impoverishment, and that to a degree which popular judgment has thus far not accepted." Generally men know when they grow poor, but the people obstinately refuse to recognize the fact of their impoverishment, in spite of the Commissioner's exposure.

It is perhaps not singular that he should persist, under these circumstances, in advising Congress to adopt measures which would speedily compel the whole country to adopt his views of the situation. He recommends "contraction, pure and simple, without artifice or indirection," and a large reduction of the duties on imports, including, on his revised free-trade lists such articles as coal and pig iron. If these views prevail, we cannot doubt that Wells will soon be able to satisfy the most incredulous of their poverty. With an insufficient volume of currency to meet the wants of trade and a destruction of the protective policy, the nation will soon grow poor enough. But is it worth while to ruin millions of people that the malign predictions and stupid prognostications of one official may be verified?

## *THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.*

The President, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, has transmitted to that body a large number of documents relating to the negotiations between the United States and Spain on the subject of Cuba. These give a complete history of the delicate diplomatic moves that have taken place on both sides, and they represent in the most favorable light the position assumed by the United States Government from the outbreak of the rebellion in Cuba. Secretary Fish has not hesitated on all proper occasions to express, on behalf of himself and the American people, a sympathy for the Cubans, but he has acted always in good faith towards the Spanish Government, and extorted from it and from its representative at Washington an acknowledgment of this fact. The correspondence shows that the moral suasion of the United States has been in the highest degree influential in restraining the ferocious tendencies of the Spaniards in Cuba, and in obliging them to conduct the conflict with some regard for the rights of the citizens of other States.

The Cubans have from the first been in hope and the Spaniards in dread of a recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurrectionists. Minister Roberts, on the 17th of April last, referred to the public meetings held in various parts of the country in favor of Cuba, and to the organization of expeditions to aid the insurgents, and asked that a proclamation similar to that of Mr. Fillmore in 1851 be issued. In reply to this Mr. Fish informed the Spanish Minister that there did not appear to be any necessity or propriety for the issuing of such a proclamation at that time. When President Fillmore's proclamation was issued peace prevailed in Cuba, but an armed invasion was threatened from the United States, while in this instance a portion of the people of Cuba are in insurrection to redress alleged wrongs, and no expeditions were leaving the United States. The Spanish Minister had admitted that whenever called upon the United States officers had interfered effectually to prevent any violation of the law, and the Secretary of State states that the United States are still suffering from the precipitate recognition of belligerent rights by foreign powers within a little more than two months after the outbreak of the insurrection in this country. This point Mr. Fish is careful to impress upon the mind of Mr. Roberts, for in answer to his letter of September 18, urging various considerations against what he understood to be the settled purpose of the United States to accord belligerent rights to the insurgents, Secretary Fish, while informing Mr. Roberts that the United States has no such intentions, reminds him that Spain had no claim upon our forbearance, as she conceded belligerency to the South sixty-six days after the bloodless assault on Sumter.

Under date of August 10, Minister Sickles was instructed to protest in the name of the President of the United States against the barbarous manner in which the war was being conducted in Cuba, to demand compensation for the families of Messrs. Speakman and Wyeth, and to require that the citizens of the United States should be invested with as broad rights as those of other countries. In compliance with this representation it was promised that reparation should be made if the facts were as alleged. In August Minister Sickles reported the views of the leading members of the Spanish Government, all of whom considered the Cuban insurrection as most inopportune, and as preventing the exercise of the liberal policy towards the colony that was intended. They all contended that the insurrection had not assumed such importance as to give an excuse for the recognition of the insurgents by the United States, and they expressed every desire to maintain the most friendly relations.

The information conveyed to the Senate in these documents is substantially what has been in the possession of the public during the entire progress of the negotiations. There does not appear to have been any underhand scheming, but the policy of the United States has been defined with sufficient exactness from the beginning. Our sympathy for the Cubans has been decidedly marked; but they have not done enough for themselves to give us a reasonable excuse for bestowing upon them anything more substantial than sympathy.

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All the Women Highters are going to Iowa, and Iowa is going to the dogs. The Attorney-General of that hitherto prosperous Commonwealth has just decided that a woman is eligible to any and every elective office in the State except that of membership of the Legislature. Does the O'Connor—for such is the name of the great expounder of Iowan constitutional law—read the newspapers? Above all, does he read the *Revolution* and the speeches of George Francis Train? Has he ever heard of Susan B., and Anna E., and Elizabeth C., and all the rest of those terrible women who are bent upon turning the earth backward upon its axis, unless they are given a fair show, and something more by way of compensation for injuries and indignities suffered in time past? Does the man know what he has done in promulgating this startling doctrine? We fear not. But when the grand immigration of strong-minded females sets in, the wretch will wish that some kind friend had hanged a mill-stone about his neck and tumbled him headlong into the Suez Canal. Of course, Susan B., and Anna E., and Elizabeth C. will pack their traps forthwith and start for Iowa; and if George Francis Train doesn't follow in their wake, then is the occupation of a prophet gone. It will be good riddance for the rest of the world, but the race of men is doomed in Iowa.

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In our article a few days ago upon the contemplated change in the designs for the postage stamps proposed by the Post-office Department, we urged the expense of preparing new designs as one good reason why a regular system should be decided upon, such as embellishing the stamps with the portraits of the Presidents under whose administrations they are issued. We have received a note from the Post-office Department on this subject which informs us that the change now under consideration will not cost the United States a cent, as the contract entered into with the National Bank Note Company by the late Postmaster-General, Mr. Randall, expressly provides that all changes, at the pleasure of the department, shall be made free of charge. We are very glad to make this explanation, but we must repeat the opinion that a plan such as we have proposed, which would do away with these capricious changes, and give us an artistic and historical series of stamps, would be preferable to the present arrangement, by which the whole matter is left to the fancy of the Postmaster-General and his assistants.

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The nomination and prompt confirmation of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court will be heartily commended by the American people. His acknowledged skill as a lawyer furnishes a sure guarantee of his ability as a Judge, and as he is still in the prime of life, he will doubtless win a reputation on the bench as brilliant as that he acquired as Secretary of War. His industry, integrity, courage, patriotism, and unyielding devotion to the loyal cause gave him a claim to the favorable consideration of the President, which has been gracefully acknowledged by the late appointment, and all true Republicans will applaud General Grant for this recognition.


SPECIAL NOTICES.

BY POWELL & WEST,
No. 28 S. FRONT and 29 LETITIA Street.

MR. G. W. MIDDLETON'S CLOSING SALE OF FINE OLD LIQUORS, IN DEMIJOHNS AND CASES.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold by order of Mr. G. W. Middleton, about 1000 5-gall. demijohns and cases of fine old brandies, whiskies, wines, gin, etc., being remaining portion of his stock.
Catalogues and samples on morning of sale, to which we invite the attention of private gentlemen and the trade. 12 20 2t4p

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Philadelphia Stockholders of the REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO will be held at 12 M. TO-MORROW (Wednesday), Dec. 22d, at the office of the Company, N. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, for the choice of Directors for the coming year.
12 21 3t SAMUEL ALLEN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
For additional Special Notices see the Inside Page

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We call attention to our spec preparations for the coming Holidays.
We have had manufactured a large assortment of GOWNS, JACKETS, and WRAPPERS, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, made of a variety of fine materials, and most handsomely shaped and trimmed.
DRESSING GOWNS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
BILLIARD JACKETS,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
STUDY GOWNS.
A variety of New Styles of
HOLIDAY SCARFS, TIES, and CRAVATS.
Toilet and Fancy Articles, Canes and Umbrellas.
CHRISTMAS BOXES,
Containing one-half dozen Fine Handkerchiefs, a very appropriate present to a gentleman.
Besides many other articles of such combined beauty and utility as must make them most pleasing and acceptable gifts.
THE CHESNUT ST. CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
BUCKSKIN UNDER GARMENTS.
A NOVELTY!
A Preserver of Health.
A Preventive of Colds.
A Sure Cure for Rheumatism.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM
at the
SOLE AGENCY,
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.
See other advertisements of this House. 10 26§

SAMPLES OF THE PRICES
Now prevailing at the
*GRAND CLEARING SALE*
In progress at
JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

A Fine Petersham Overcoat (handsomely trimmed),
Worth $22, reduced to $13·50.
A Fine Chinchilla Overcoat,
Worth $38, reduced to $20.
A Business Suit of Tricot or Melton,
Worth $35, reduced to $22.
A Black Dress Coat (swallow tail),
Worth $28, reduced to $18.
A Pair of Fine Pants, of fashionable make
Worth $9, reduced to $5.
A Vest of Cloth or Fancy Cassimere,
Worth $5·50, reduced to $3.
The Whole Present Stock is
To be disposed of
At Prices
Like the above,
at
THE CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

COACHMEN'S OVERCOATS,
WITH
DRIVING GAUNTLETS. 12 13

NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.—The price of Coke has been reduced to eight cents per bushel, at the Market Street and Spring Garden Gas Works, and to seven cents per bushel at Point Breeze and Manayunk Works.
Orders may be left at the different Works, or at the Office, No. 29 S. SEVENTH Street.
THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869. 12 21 6t

CLOTHING.

LOOK! HOW YOU CAN SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Price of Everything Reduced.

BEAVER OVERCOATS that used to be.....$35·00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$20 00
CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS that used to be..$38·00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$22·00
COACHMEN'S OVERCOATS that used to be..$60·00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$45·00
For we are determined to close out all
The Overcoats
AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.
BUSINESS SUITS that used to be.....$35·00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$20·00
For we are determined
To close out
All the Business Suits
AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.
BOYS' SUITS that used to be.....$18·00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$12·00
BOYS' OVERCOATS that used to be.....$12·00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$7·00
For we are determined
To close out
All the Boys' Clothes
AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.
There was never a finer stock of Rich WINTER CLOTHES offered at such low prices as the prices at which you can buy
The Magnificent Winter Stock
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

MRS. FRENCH, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS [illegible]

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

A Few Things You Want
FOR
CHRISTMAS,
ALL OF WHICH
Can be Purchased
OF
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut.

WHITE GRAPES
AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.

Raisins,
Almonds,
Walnuts,
Filberts,
Pecan Nuts,
Figs and Prunes, in Boxes for Presents.
Prunellos,
Oranges,
Apples.
Lady Apples,
Stewart's Broken Candy,
White Clover Honey.
Citrons,
Currants,
Orange and Lemon Peel.
Preserved Cherries,
" Peaches,
" Strawberries,
" Quinces,
" Pineapples,
" Limes,
" Apricots,
Guava Jelly.
Guava Marmalade,
All Kinds of Jellies,
Duchess Pears,
Sickel Pears,
Olives and Capers,
Olives Farcies.
Chocolate and Broma.
Fine Teas and Coffees.
Best Brands of Flour.
Stilton, Cheddar, Edam,
oquefort, Parmesan,
Pineapple, Gruyere,
Gunda Cheese
Amer...
Imitation English, and
Cream Cheese.
Potted Meats and Game.
French Peas, Truffles,
Mushrooms, Sardines,
Pates de Foie Gras,
Prairie Game,
Canned Corn and Tomatoes.
Genuine Imported
Cordials,
Champagnes,
Sherry Wines,
Clarets.
Old and Rich Port Wines,
Hock Wines,
California Wines,
AND
A GOOD CIGAR
AFTER DINNER.
Come and See Us
AT
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
AND
Get Good Goods at Low Prices
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
12 20 2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

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ESTABLISHED 1826.
Holiday Appliances.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FANCY GROCERIES,
Comprising all the Delicacies known in the trade, purchased expressly for the Holidays, is now offered for sale, at reduced prices, by
Crippen & Maddock,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 South THIRD St.,
BELOW CHESNUT.
White Almeria Grapes,
In Large Clusters.
Finest Quality Dehesa Raisins, in quarter, half, and whole boxes.
New, Fresh Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English and Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts.
Havana and Florida Oranges, Lemons, New Layer Figs, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Havana Preserves of various kinds.
TEAS—GREEN AND BLACK,
Have been selected with great care, directed to their purity and fragrance. Special care has also been taken to procure
COFFEE
Of the finest mark imported, such as Liberia, East India, Mocha, African, Gov. Java, Maracaibo, etc. etc.
NEW MESS MACKEREL,
SHAD AND SALMON.
We call especial attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DELICACIES, such as French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Henry, Pates de Foie Gras, Boneless Sardines, and a great variety of other brands.
FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER, in small tubs, selected expressly for family use.
Agents for the sale of M. Work & Co.
Golden Sparkling Catawba Wine.
All Goods sold to families in unbroken packages at wholesale prices and delivered free of charge.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
1t1] BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.
Dealers in and Importers of Fine Groceries.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
GROCERS,
Broad and Chesnut Sts.,
AND
Seventeenth and Arch Sts.,
PHILADEL.
Invite attention to their stock of Fine Teas and Coffees, Flour, Fruits, and all rare and choice articles pertaining to a Family Grocery Store.
Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of Fine Teas of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods of the very best qualities at the lowest prices.
They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will meet the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom. 12 2 thstu1m

UMBRELLAS.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,
Umbrella Manufacturers,
No. 246 MARKET STREET,
OFFER A FULL LINE OF
EXTRA FRENCH AND
SUPER BROWN ENGLISH
SILK UMBRELLAS,
WITH
The Latest Novelties in Handles,
FOR 12 13 6t4p

Christmas Presents.
UMBRELLAS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Silk, Gingham, and Alpaca
Fine Ivory and French Handles and Paragon Frames, at less than wholesale prices.
H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
Between Chesnut and Market, east side.
NEATLY MADE AND HANDSOMELY finished
SILK UMBRELLAS FOR PRESENTS.
For sale by
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.
GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, SMALL sizes, all colors,
FOR PRESENTS
for Misses, Lads, and Children
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.
ALPACA UMBRELLAS,
ALL SIZES
Handsome Holiday Presents,
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
12 14 [illegible] Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. O. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 608 ARCH Street. 12 14 thstu3m

PUBLISHED THIS DAY!
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.
THE FAMILY DOOM;
OR,
THE SIN OF A COUNTESS.
BY
MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Author of "Fair Play," "How He Won Her," "Fallen Pride," "The Lost Heiress," etc.
And all Books published, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents, are for sale at lower prices than anywhere else, at
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',
No. 306 CHESNUT St., Phila., Pa.

THE FAMILY DOOM; OR, THE SIN OF A COUNTESS, is the name of Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth's new novel. It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal, if not superior, to "The Changed Brides," "The Bride's Fate," "Fair Play," and "How He Won Her," which have proved to be four of the best novels ever published, and which are having unprecedented sales, for Mrs. Southworth, as a novelist, stands at the head of the sensational school. Her conceptions are marked by originality, and there is a purity and sweetness about her language which give a peculiar charm to her writings. Many of her characters are powerfully and touchingly drawn, and we learn to love them because they are more natural than affected. "The Family Doom" is issued in a large duodecimo volume, and sold at the low price of $1·75 in cloth; or, $1·50 in paper cover; or copies will be sent, by mail, to any place, postpaid, by the publishers, on receipt of the price of the work in a letter to them.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S COMPLETE WORKS.

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| The Family Doom | $1 50 | The Lost Heiress | $1 50 |
| The Prince of Darkness | 1 50 | The Gipsy's Prophecy | 1 50 |
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MARCUS WARLAND; OR, THE LONG MOSS SPRING. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. This is the fourth volume of "Petersons'" new and uniform edition of the complete works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, now publishing in twelve volumes, one volume to be issued every two weeks until the series is complete, all to be in uniform style with this new edition of "Marcus Warland," "Rena," "Linda," and "Robert Graham" already issued. Each book is complete in one volume, duodecimo, bound in Green Morocco Cloth, with a new, full gilt back, price, $1 75; or in paper cover, price $1 50.

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The largest stock of Books in this city, suitable for presents, to suit all ages, all tastes, and all pockets, from the Cheapest Toy Book to the most expensive Illustrated Works, are for sale at lower prices than anywhere else, at
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No. 306 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
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UNDER THE HOLLY;
Stories for Girls.
FRENCH FAIRY TALES,
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For sale at WHOLESALE Prices. 12 18 20t

BOOK ROOM,
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
We have on hand a large variety of articles suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
SUCH AS
FAMILY BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, ALBUMS, DESKS, SATCHELS, PORTEMONNAIES, DIARIES, ETC.
Come and see our extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere.
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SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES IN USE.
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BARTRAM & FANTON'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
ARE THE MOST DURABLE, THE LIGHTEST AND WILL PERFORM THE GREATEST RANGE OF WORK IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.
SOLD AT $10 CASH, BALANCE $5 PER MONTH,
Or special discount for cash down; re ained $1 per month. Also exchanged. Do not fail to examine them at
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
11 27 6t[illegible] WM. T. HOPKINS.

## CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & Co.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.
*No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.*
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

AN EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the most extensive Glass, China, and Queensware establishments is Messrs. WILLIAM AKERS & Co.'s, 823 Market street. Everything required by either housekeepers or hotel-keepers, from the plainest stoneware to the most elaborate French china, can be found there, and at prices, too, that are amazingly low. Buyers of Holiday Goods will consult their interest by examining Messrs. Akers & Co.'s large and magnificent stock. They will find it ablaze with BEAUTY and abundant in BARGAINS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS
Made to Order,
$12 and $14.
A similar reduction on all Measured and Ready-made Clothing at
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under Continental Hotel.

THE FAMILY DOOM; OR, THE SIN OF A COUNTESS, is the name of Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth's new novel. It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal, if not superior to "The Changed Brides," "The Bride's Fate," "Fair Play," and "How He Won Her," which have proved to be four of the best novels ever published, and which are having unprecedented sales, for Mrs. Southworth, as a novelist, stands at the head of the sensational school.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH.—PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL, LORBERRY, SHAMOKIN, AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL.
OFFICE, SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. DEPOT, NINTH STREET (No. 957), BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DELICIOUS CHAMPAGNE—the most delicate flavor at greatly reduced prices; also, pure Grape Brandy for invalids. CARMICK & Co., Sole Agents,
No. 113 Chesnut street.

AS A HOLIDAY GIFT nothing could be more appropriate than a Singer Family Sewing Machine. To be had upon easy terms at No. 1106 Chesnut street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
TEN DOLLARS CASH. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

GROVER & BAKER'S ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, also their SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES, may be obtained during the Holidays on *very easy terms*. Salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut street.

YOU CAN REGULATE THE COLOR.—Every natural shade, from light brown to deepest black, is imparted by PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. The number of applications determines the tinge. It would be like comparing shining water to the drainings from a marsh, to compare it with the ordinary hair dyes.

PLEASE READ

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

### MARRIED.

GOOD—RUDOLPH.—December 14, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, by Rev. S. A. Holman, Mr. GEORGE W. GOOD, of West Philadelphia, to Miss SAID E. RUDOLPH, of Lancaster county.

LATIMER—NIXON.—On December 15, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, Frankford, by the Rev. James Price, JAMES M. LATIMER, of Frankford, and SUSIE R., daughter of the late Henry M. Nixon, of Manayunk.

LIPPINCOTT—DOBBINS.—December 15, 1869, at Beverly, by the Rev. W. Swinden, Mr. CHARLES LIPPINCOTT to Mrs. MARTHA DOBBINS, both of Burlington, N. J.

THOMAS—HORSTMANN.—On Monday evening, December 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Revs. Phillips Brooks and Charles D. Cooper, Rev. RICHARD N. THOMAS to CLARA L., daughter of William J. Horstmann, Esq., all of this city.

### DIED.

BARCLAY.—On the 21st instant, IDDINGS BARCLAY, aged 37 years.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BILLINGS.—On the 19th instant, after a short illness, CHARLES H. BILLINGS, only child of Charles H. and Emma L. Billings, aged 5 months and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 81 Sharpnack street, Germantown. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CADWALLADER.—Passed on to the higher life, on the 20th instant, after a short illness, SARAH B. CADWALLADER, in her 36th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Joseph Bunting, Marshall road, Twenty-seventh ward, Philadelphia, on next Fifth-day afternoon, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Sunday, the 19th instant, after a brief illness, Mrs. ELIZA H. COOPER, relict of the late Thomas Cooper, of this city.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Samuel L. Clement, No. 2126 Mt. Vernon street, on Wednesday, December 22, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.


**LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,**

IN 25 POUND KEGS,

Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.

SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,
BY
**MITCHELL & FLETCHER,**
No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,
11 4 thsta2m5p PHILADELPHIA.

**HOLIDAY GOODS.**

FINE HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
FANCY BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
VASES, DOLLS,
WRITING DESKS,
FINE PAPER BOXES,
And a general assortment of
TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.
**M. A. JONES,**
12 18 6t5p No. 21 N. EIGHTH Street.

**MCCXXVIII.**—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1928 RIDGE AVENUE,
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. EARLEY
3 4 thstu rp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

**J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,**
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OPENING
European Novelties,
Bridal Silver Wares
Diamonds,
Choice Gems of Art,
10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,
I have concluded to offer
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**
At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.
Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
**CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.**
**Fine Watches and Chains,**
**Sleeve Buttons and Studs,**
**Amethyst Studs,**
**Engagement Rings, Etc.,**
**Diamond Rings and Studs.**
Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.
**JOHN C. KELLEY'S**
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
11 6 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS**
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Fine Watches,
Gold Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
French and German Clocks,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
**C. W. RUSSELL,**
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
12 2 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.

**CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.**
Being determined to reduce our very large stock of
Watches,
Jewelry,
Diamonds, and
Silverware,
We will sell all articles in our line much below the usual prices. Our stock of
Sleeve Buttons
Is very large. PLAIN RINGS in great variety.
Watches of all kinds. Some very fine
Ladies' Watches,
Heavy cases.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage by giving a call.
**LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,**
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
12 21 4trp PHILADELPHIA.

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware.
**W. W. CASSIDY,**
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his stock of
American, English, and French
GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY, ETC.
SILVER WARE, EQUAL TO COIN.
PLATED WARE.
A general assortment of PLATED WARE.
RICHLY PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, ETC.
The above goods will be warranted what they are sold for, and at the lowest CASH PRICES. 11 23 tuth10trp

**GREAT REDUCTION**
IN
Fine Watches.
Just received, a lot of very superior Watches, on commission, that must be closed out by the first of the year. They have been made to order by one of the finest makers in Geneva; warranted equal to the Jurgensen or Frodsham in every respect.
**ISAAC DIXON,**
12 11 10t* No. 120 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

**Closing Out at Reduced Prices**
PREVIOUS TO
Making Alterations in Our Store.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES,
FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.
**WILSON & STELLWAGEN,**
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 1 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

ART GALLERIES.

**Earles' Galleries,**
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
HAVING BEEN REBUILT MORE ELEGANTLY THAN BEFORE, AND
**REOPENED**
WITH A STOCK OF
Looking Glasses,
Oil Paintings,
Chromo-Lithographs,
Fine Engravings,
Porcelain Paintings,
Photographs,
AND
ROGERS' GROUPS,
Entirely new, and bought at the present low rates of gold, and especially attractive at this the
Christmas Season,
On account of the very large inducement offered to all in search of
Holiday Presents
AND
Bridal Presents,
FOR THEIR PERFECT FRESHNESS,
IMMENSE VARIETY,
AND
Extraordinary Cheapness
Of every article presented to buyers of taste.
The Gallery of Paintings
Having been placed on the GROUND FLOOR, and very easy of access, offers increased attractions to lovers of art.
**JAMES S. EARLE & SONS**
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
12 15 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

**C. F. HASELTINE'S**
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
Christmas Presents
ENGLISH WATER COLORS,
From 25 cents to $40 per box
PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price,
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. f11 10rp

SILVER WARE, ETC.

**SOLID SILVER**
AND
Silver Plated Wares
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CAN BE BOUGHT
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
AT THE
ESTABLISHED STORE OF
**GEORGE H. RECHTEL,**
No. 716 ARCH Street.
STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. [12 21 tuthf3t

**SOLID SILVER WARE.**
USEFUL AND VALUABLE
**PRESENTS**
TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,
**WM. WILSON & SON'S**
OWN MAKE.
Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts.,
12 15 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.
**Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.**

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—Selling off, regardless of cost, fine Desks, Glove, Handkerchief, and Work Boxes, Fans, Umbrellas, Vases, Busts, Statuettes, etc., at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

ONE-DOLLAR GOODS!—SILK FANS, Satchels, Jewelry, Umbrellas, Boxes, Desks, Vases, Ornaments, with a large stock of other fancy goods, for one dollar and less, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 12 13 9t rp

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**A FEW DAYS**
REMAIN OF THE GREAT SALE.
We have much still to sell, and
**IT IS IMPOSSIBLE**
For any house to get the prices down as low as we are now selling,
And the reason for it is quickly understood by those who see what an
**Immense Stock we have.**
The prices are all put down so that we guarantee them fully *TEN PER CENT. LOWER* than anywhere else, or we will take goods back and return money when shown otherwise.
It will be remembered that our style, make, and finish are *FAR BETTER* than ordinary *READY-MADE CLOTHING.*
Our large facilities always enable us to
**Sell Cheaper than other Houses,**
And now, under these circumstances, it can be readily seen that this is THE opportunity to lay in a full supply.
We have still a very large stock (at least **$250,000** worth of goods), and freshly supplied every day by new lots, as we are making up the piece goods we had on hand. We continue to allow those whom it suits best to make selections and pay in instalments until all is paid up.
Store open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
SATURDAY NIGHTS LATER.
**WANAMAKER & BROWN,**
The Largest Clothing House,
S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

**REDUCTION.**
**WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,**
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In order to close out the season's stock, announce a still further reduction in prices of
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
ASTRACHAN PLUSH,
ASTRACHAN PLUSH,
ASTRACHAN FURS,
ASTRACHAN FURS,
CARACULLAS,
CARACULLAS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
SWAN'S SKINS,
SWAN'S SKINS,
WHITE FUR ASTRACHANS,
WHITE FUR ASTRACHANS.
We have made this part of our business a specialty, and have on hand the largest assortment to be found in the city. 12 9 t25rp

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

**TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,**
No. 707 CHESNUT Street.
China,
Glass, and
Fancy Goods.
Special Attractions in Holiday Goods.
11 16 tuths18trp

HOLIDAY GOODS.

**USEFUL HOLIDAY GOODS.**
Cheap, Reliable, One Price.
**CHAS. C. PETTIT & CO.,**
No. 123 NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH STREET,
Offer their immense stock of
Dry Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves, and Furnishing Goods,
At prices that will insure rapid sales.
This stock is ENTIRELY NEW, and has been SELECTED with the GREATEST CARE.
Owing to our unequalled facilities for buying goods, we are enabled to offer GREAT BARGAINS.
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION TO EVERY CUSTOMER, MARK all GOODS IN PLAIN FIGURES, HAVE BUT ONE PRICE, AND NEVER DEVIATE.
CHAS. C. PETTIT & CO.,
No. 123 North NINTH Street,
12 11 stuth6trp PHILADELPHIA.

1107. 1107.
**CONRAD BROS.**
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
COURVOISIER'S LADIES' KID GLOVES.
" MEN'S " "
ALEXANDER'S LADIES' "
" MEN'S "
**SHIRTS TO ORDER.**
SCARFS, STUDS, CUFF BUTTONS, DRESSING GOWNS, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS, SUSPENDERS, PULSE WARMERS,
PARTY FANS, OPERA GLASSES, DRESSING CASES, ODOR BOXES, PORTEMONNAIES, CIGAR CASES, SILK UMBRELLAS, CANES, PERFUMERY.
Everything beautiful in our line is represented and for sale cheap at
**CONRAD BROTHERS',**
1107 CHESNUT STREET,
(Girard Row). 12 18 6t rp

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**
We would call attention to our large assortment of
French Bronzes,
Flexible Stands,
WITH FANCY MILK SHADES.
Taper Lamps,
Porcelain Lanterns,
And many other articles that would be suitable presents combining beauty with utility.
**Miskey, Merrill & Thackara,**
No. 718 CHESNUT STREET,
12 4 stutha5t PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

**USEFUL PRESENTS**
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE **LACES**
In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.
TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.
**J. W. THOMAS,**
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 6p PHILADELPHIA.

**R. & C. A. WRIGHT,**
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a large assortment of
NEW AND ELEGANT
Fancy Articles,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [12 14 14t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
**HENRY A. DREER,**
SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST,
No. 714 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a splendid assortment of Rustic, Lava, and Terra Cotta Hanging Baskets, with or without plants. Also, Plant and Fern Stands, Vases, Flower Baskets of superb new patterns, Hyacinth Bulbs and Glasses, Bouquets, Baskets, Wreaths, Crosses, etc.
FLOWER SEEDS in packets suitable for mailing to distant friends.
N. B.—To prevent disappointment orders for Natural Flowers for Christmas are solicited early. 12 21 tuth 2t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
**WISTAR & BOULTON,**
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 15p

## THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

The January number of *Putnam's Magazine* has the following table of contents:—

"Cuba and Spain;" "American Hotels," by a Cosmopolitan; "Sketches in Color," ii; "Concerning Charlotte," part i, by the author of "Still Life in Paris;" "Ad Meipsum," by Rev. S. W. Duffield; "In the Departments," by W. H. Babcock; "Harvest," by Edgar Fawcett; "Thawed Out," by M. L. Bissell; "A French Salon," by Shirley Hyde; "A Woman's Right," i, by Mary Clemmer Ames; "Linguistics—the New Philology," by Professor J. G. R. McElroy; "Father Hyacinthe and his Church," by John Bigelow; "Brevities: The Princess Biddy;" "Table-Talk," by Charlton T. Lewis; "Literature at Home," by R. H. Stoddard; "Current Events."

From the article by W. H. Babcock entitled "In the Departments," we quote the following:—

It must be admitted that the general tendency of office routine is far from beneficial. A vast majority of the clerks have of necessity but little responsibility resting upon them, and soon learn to let their interest in their work cease with each day's allotted portion. Their minds are thus left vacant during the remaining eighteen hours, and susceptible to all external temptations, while salaries regularly paid furnish them with the means of gratifying their desires. It is no wonder that many of the younger and more thoughtless should be beguiled into follies that at home would be almost without attraction.

But this is not the only evil effect produced. While there are undoubtedly some situations in the various offices which require unusual ability, diligence, and learning, it is none the less true that at most of the desks but a very moderate quantity of brainwork is required, and no bodywork that is worthy of the name. As a natural result, the unused faculties, both mental and physical, lose their power; the knowledge acquired by patient study at school and college is forgotten little by little; the skill of hand in more laborious avocations steadily decreases; and even bodily health and vigor soon waste away. Besides, the cheerfulness and self-respect that come from continuous and useful labor are at least partially lost: while the consciousness of being an underling with no chance of promotion tends to dwarf all ambition and undermine all self-reliance and independence of character.

A very considerable number of the young men who enter the departments marry within two or three years afterward; and to some of them marriage proves a blessing. Indeed, it is a matter of general remark that for every single clerk who lays up money there are five married ones. But, notwithstanding, it is a somewhat hazardous experiment. Even if the couple succeed in saving anything at first, which, considering the exorbitance of Washington prices, is no easy matter, their slender resources are sure to be drawn upon as the family increases, till nothing is left. Then there is the ever-present danger of discharge continually hanging over their heads. With every change of administration it comes in the guise of rotation in office; while between times "reduction" (that terrible word!) constitutes a sufficient explanation at any moment. Very often this same "reduction" is only apparent, consisting simply in the removal of strangers or personal enemies to make room for the friends of those in power. But that is a poor consolation to the helpless discharged one. His only resource is to dog the heels and play lacquey in the anterooms of our little great men, hoping that by Congressional influence he can procure reinstatement.

This failing, as it usually does, a hard lot awaits him. His long-continued sedentary life has totally unfitted him for either manual labor, mercantile pursuits, or the practice of a profession; and in all probability he has no resource either of mind or body that possesses a market value. Then he has been tugged so long in the wake of the Ship of State that he doubts his ability to row alone, and is half inclined to shrink from the undertaking. Without money, friends—for he has probably made none in Washington who can help him—or means of earning a livelihood, and with a family looking to him for support, his condition is far from enviable.

Indeed, the amount of suffering which results from the present arbitrary system of discharges is far greater than is generally known, and perhaps than would be generally believed. The troubles and trials of a clerk attract no attention from the world outside; and but very little from even his companions at the office. They recognize in him a bird of passage like themselves, who comes no one knows whence, and goes no one knows whither. While together, they have their petty merry-makings and heart-burnings, their common grievances and pleasures; but when the hour of discharge comes, he passes from their little world like a star blotted out of heaven, leaving not a trace behind. No wonder then that his after-struggles and sorrows remain hidden from the world's eye.

One or two incidents illustrate, as well as sustain, my assertions.

Several years ago a party were visiting an insane asylum in the vicinity of Washington. The gentleman who was conducting them over the establishment being called away for a few moments, they were left to await his return.

Within the next room they heard footsteps pacing continually backward and forward like those of some chained animal. Now they sounded with a slow, heavy regularity, as if they were the mechanical action of one who was plunged in reverie or depressed by sorrow; now with nervous rapidity, as though an inward excitement too strong to be contained had sought this means of relief. It broke by fits and starts from one gait to the other; and between the footfalls they could hear low moans scarcely rising above the breath, but telling an inexpressible degree of suffering.

At length the walker seemed aware of their proximity, and coming close up to the door which separated the two apartments, tapped gently upon it several times. Then they heard her voice; for a woman's voice, and a very sweet and heartbroken one, it was. She said: — "Ladies — ladies — gentlemen — ladies and gentlemen — *won't* you do a little favor for me. *Won't* you carry a letter to my *dear* husband, and my little son only *six years old*. They won't let them come to see me; and I've been here I don't know *how* long. Now *do*, *do* be kind, ladies; I'm sure I've asked you humbly; I'm sure I've been polite to you. *Won't* you give a letter to my husband and my *dear* little son only *six* years old?"

The whole affair was extremely affecting; and when their conductor returned he was at once besieged with inquiries. "Poor thing," said he, "her husband and son are both dead; but we cannot make her understand it. He was a Government clerk, and a most estimable man; but his life in the department nourished a natural tendency to consumption, and when his discharge came it found him utterly unfitted to make his way in the world. It was based entirely upon political grounds. As might have been expected, he had neither friends nor money, and his delicate wife was, if possible, still more helpless. The hardship and poverty that followed killed him, and made her a lunatic. Their little son died soon after his father, for he had inherited all the feebleness of his parents. She was passionately fond of both, and, as you see, cannot be made to realize that they are dead; but weeps and moans a great deal of the time, and tries every way to communicate with them."

Another case fell more immediately within my own knowledge. Old Mr. F—— had been for many years a clerk in the Treasury, having managed to weather the periodical storms as well as the intermediate and almost equally dangerous gusts; and had begun to congratulate himself on the possession for the rest of his days of a position which long practice had enabled him to fill well, and which, indeed, was now about the only one that he could fill at all. But "the pitcher that goes often to the well will be broken at last;" and so he was finally discharged.

Of course current expenditures had swallowed up his salary as fast as it accrued; and he was as totally unfitted for the duties and struggles of active life as a mummy newly taken from the pyramids of Egypt. His only resource was to seek other employment similar to that of which he had been deprived; and a wearisome, hopeless search it seemed. Day after day, and week after week passed—and still nothing to do. It was not till absolute destitution had long been at their door that help arrived; and then it came too late to remedy the mischief that had been done.

The mental agony which his wife had undergone at that trying period, together with the desperate and long-continued struggles which she had made for the support of the family, had so affected her nerves that she became totally blind. What might have been the effect of a prolongation of that anguish can, of course, only be conjectured.

Mr. F—— still is a clerk, a little, thin, tottering old man, with pale, shrunken face, and hair that is nearly white. He moves feebly from place to place, like one whose enjoyment in life has long ceased, and who walks amid the ghosts of his former pleasures. It is not probable that he will ever be reduced to want again, but his whole life is a living death. His wife has but partially recovered her eyesight, and never will be again what she was before their great trouble. It is often observed that elderly clerks very seldom survive their discharges for any great length of time. The total change of habits and pursuits which is thus forced upon them is like tearing up a tree by its roots; and the anxieties of a helpless and moneyless old age aid in breaking down their enfeebled constitutions.

But clerks, whether discharged or not, seldom live very long. Senility comes to meet them with hasty steps; and their gait becomes a totter at a time of life when the farmer exults in the full vigor of a healthy middle age.

The instances of suffering which I have given are not solitary, but are taken from large classes of which the public never hear. All of these are due first to the injurious influences of clerical life; and secondly, to the present system of arbitrary discharges. It is all very well to cry "to the victors belong the spoils!" and to laud the doctrine of rotation in office; but would the country be greatly injured if the spoils were to be placed where none could grasp them? And does this system of constant shifting produce any benefits that will counterbalance such evils as these? By all means remove the incompetent and unworthy; but why discharge useful workmen merely for the sake of change? Who would not stigmatize a man as a tool who was constantly turning away skilled mechanics from his establishment in order that new hands might supply their places? Yet that is precisely what the Government is doing all the time—and yet people wonder that the civil service is expensive, and far from perfect in its organization.

There is urgent need that some plan should be adopted similar to that proposed in the bill introduced by Mr. Jenckes during the last Congressional session. Applicants for appointments should be examined so as to test their fitness for the position; but the examination should be of an exclusively practical kind. This is an all-important requirement: and yet it is one that will very probably be overlooked. The work of a clerk is ordinarily of the simplest kind; and requires a thorough acquaintance with the fundamental branches of an English education, and nothing more. In some offices a knowledge of bookkeeping is required: in others facility and accuracy of composition: in almost all, handsome penmanship, and spelling as nearly faultless as may be. He who possesses these, together with a good stock of common sense and industry, will speedily make the best of clerks for all positions except a very few. But it is perfectly evident that the greatest genius or most erudite *savant* may be deficient in them, and consequently of little value for departmental purposes. As before remarked, it is not the extent of a man's acquirements so much as their adaptation to the business in hand which constitutes their real value: and an examination aimed solely at the former object will fail most lamentably in producing any good results.

Once appointed, the clerk should be removed only because of incompetency or unworthiness, clearly proven by a fair trial. And, when worn out in the service, justice and humanity alike suggest that his declining years be secured from want and suffering.

Let these three desiderata be properly attended to—the securing of competent clerks by means of suitable examinations, the abolition of arbitrary discharges, and the support of those who have grown old in harness—and the civil service at Washington will become a far more efficient instrument of Government than it ever has been: and, furthermore, there will be an end to this periodical suffering and hardship which has so long been a disgrace to the country.

A clerkship, however, never will be a suitable place for any independent, energetic, ambitious spirit: nor will it ever cease to totally unfit all who long abide in it for any other mode of life. It should be, and must be, the lot of that quiet class of men who are satisfied with a life-long possession of its advantages and disadvantages. There will always be a sufficient supply of these, and, harassed by no external cares, and distracted by no ulterior aims, they will make the very best body of clerks that could possibly be found. But let all others shun the departments.

To this dictum, however, I would make one exception. The clerkships of the departments may be made the stepping-stones to higher and nobler objects by one who has the resolution to leave them when the proper moment has arrived. He who can do this is blessed with rare opportunities for advancement. His labors at the office occupy but a portion of the day, and if he will resolutely apply the remainder to the acquisition of the profession which he has chosen, rapid progress lies within his power.

"But it is hard to keep straight on, never glancing at the allurements which bespread the right hand and the left; any harder still to drop the staff that has so long upheld one's footsteps, when it is becoming a weight clogging the heels. Yet it can be done, and he who has the fortitude to do it will have little occasion to look upon the years of his clerk-life as wasted and profitless years."

From the Hon. John Bigelow's paper on "Father Hyacinthe and his Church" we extract the concluding paragraphs:—

To us it seems incredible that any of the acts imputed to him by his enemies should have exposed him to the censure, still less to the persecutions, of any society of professing Christians. Let us recapitulate them:—

1. In one of his discourses he treated the Revolution of 1789 as a political and social necessity.

2. In another he denounced Pharisaism as in the Church, as Jesus Christ had done before him.

3. In defending himself from an aspersion upon his charity towards persons having different religious views from his, he intimated that there were Catholics who mourned the disappearance of the Inquisition and the Dragonnades, a statement fully confirmed by the Encylical letter of 1864.

4. In a private note to a friend he stated that the Catholics who were trying to identify the fortunes of the Church with those of a disreputable woman who had just been expelled from the throne of Spain, were dragging the Church through blood and mire.

5. He quoted a letter written by the Pope in 1848 to the Emperor of Austria, which favored Italian unity.

6. He proclaimed that Jews and Protestants, as well as Catholics, came within the pale of an enlightened Christian charity.

7. He always preached a religion in sympathy with the progressive tendencies of modern civilization.

8. Finally, he persisted in being the friend of the Archbishop of Paris, and refused to place himself under the direction of any bishop of another diocese.

We make no account of his abandoning his convent and disobeying the order of his General to return, for those acts were the logical consequences of the prior offenses, if the Church will persist in regarding as offenses the acts which ultimated in the interdict from Rome of July 22. There is no doubt that he violated the laws of his Church in quitting his convent without permission, and that he exposed himself to the penalties which have been visited upon him by the executive officers of his order. His Church provides a mode of procedure for the secularization of priests desiring to renounce their monastic vows, but Father Hyacinthe did not choose to avail himself of it. He declined to recognize an authority which, as he thought, had been abused in his person, which was degrading the priesthood, corrupting the hierarchy, and sapping the vital forces of the Church. He thought it his duty to stand to the faith he had conscientiously espoused, and which he believed Evangelical, rather than succumb to what he regarded as organized error and pharisaical oppression. It was the duty of some one to challenge the wolf which in sheep's clothing was devouring the faithful. He naturally enough concluded that there was no fitter person than himself to do it. Nor in this was he mistaken. His piety; his well-known devotion to the Church; his eminent gifts of speech, which promised him every possible distinction that Rome can confer, and which therefore protect his motives from degrading suspicions, all seemed to conspire to make his the voice that should cry "in the wilderness, to prepare the way of the Lord and make his paths straight."

Since Luther there has been no such signal revolt against the authority of the Romish hierarcy. Fenelon professed doctrines which Louis XIV. compelled the Pope and his Cardinals to condemn. Though Fenelon defended his *Maximes* up to the last hour of the deliberations at Rome with unrelenting earnestness, the moment Rome spoke, though by a bare majority of the Cardinals, he succumbed and publicly denounced his book from the pulpit of his own cathedral. Lammenais revolted against the abuses of the Papal Government, but unhappily his religion had the Church, not the Bible, for its base, and he wandered away into rationalism and unbelief.

Lacordaire hovered all his life on the borders of the Church, forever preaching a broader Christianity than was tolerated at Rome, always tormented with the restraints imposed upon his tongue and conscience by his ecclesiastical superior, and always in a state of mental and moral insubordination to the Papal hierarchy. But Lacordaire had not the physical health nor animal force necessary to brave the consequences of an open revolt. He was constitutionally timid; his monastic life had gradually incapacitated him for comprehending the vast resources for such a contest, which the living world around him, with the Divine blessing, would have supplied, and he succumbed to the rigors of ecclesiastical discipline and to disease, induced no doubt by his inability to live the complete life for which he had been created. He fell a prey to a sort of dry rot, which fastens, sooner or later, upon all who commit their consciences to the keeping of fellow sinners, who seek to escape sin by fleeing from temptation rather than by fighting and overcoming it, and who fancy that the best way of keeping the commandments is to spend all one's time in reciting them.

The eloquent Bishop of Orleans is also one of those representative men, too earnest and enlightened a Christian to accept the perverse follies of the Syllabus; but instead of taking his stand against it, he set himself to work, as soon as it appeared, to prove that it meant something very different from what it said, and that instead of being in conflict it was in harmony with the doctrines proclaimed at Malines. This disingenuous plea for the Papal Government was attributed by his partisans to his worthy desire to avoid dissensions in the Church. He preferred to see it a prey to error rather than to schism—to surrender the shepherd's crook to the wolf than to have the flock scattered by learning their peril.

The consequence is, that this gifted and admirable prelate, instead of remaining what his genius designed him to be, a controlling power in the Church of Christ, has by degrees parted with his birthright, and is now the reluctant but unresisting instrument of a devastating Ultramontanism. Like Lammenais and Lacordaire and Fenelon, he has not proved equal to his opportunities. Like them, "he rejected the commandments of God that he might keep the tradition of the elders." Like them, too, he has always been toiling for reforms, but accomplishing none, because he had more faith in the Church than in Providence. "He made flesh his arm."

It was not so with Luther. Thus far it has not been so with Father Hyacinthe. Will he, too, fall by the way, or is he to share the reward reserved for those who endure unto the end?

Father Hyacinthe, it is believed, has thus far followed his convictions faithfully. When his conscience told him distinctly that Roman theology was not infallible theology, he refuse to accept it as such; when his conscience told him that the temporal power of the Pope was maintained at the expense of his legitimate spiritual influence, that it was an element of weakness rather than of strength to the Church of Christ, he refused any longer to countenance or defend it. When he found pontifical allocutions and the canons of councils usurping the place and authority of the Bible in the Church, he chose to stay with the Bible rather than go with its papal substitute. In this firm faith in God and the right, in this bold rejection of all compromises with the priesthood of error, he alone of all the illustrious reformers of Catholicism since Luther holds an apostolic attitude. Will he maintain it?

To surrender deliberately and voluntarily the most cherished affections of one's heart is a fearful trial for any man. Few are equal to it. With Father Hyacinthe the Church of Rome had represented all that was most pure and lovely on earth. His life had been spent in decorating it with imaginary charms. To his youthful vision it was the New Jerusalem coming down from God out of heaven, with walls of jasper, gates of pearl, and streets of gold. He finally awoke from his illusion, and found that temptation and sin reap their harvests at Rome as regularly as elsewhere, and that "God alone is great."

Father Hyacinthe has no quarel with the Catholic Church, but with its abuses. He wisely thinks that its maladies, like those of the human system, are to be cured from within and not from without; that the remedy must be applied to the heart, not to the skin. He does not, therefore, intend to abandon his Church, but to labor for it. He wisely declines to take refuge in any other religious organization, for he knows that the vices of which he complains in his Church belong to the universal human heart, and, in one shape or another, are likely to present themselves in all denominations. He has, therefore, given the world to understand that what capacities of usefulness remain to him will be consecrated to the purification and edification of the Church in which he was reared, and which he thinks has enjoyed, and continues to enjoy, at least, as much of God's favor as any other.

Naturalists tell us that the sparrow abandons eggs which she discovers have been handled, and refuses to give life to offspring which she feels herself too weak to protect. The eagle, on the other hand, confident in her strength, fights for her offspring; and if one is ravished from her nest she cherishes the rest of her brood only the more tenderly. The *soi-disant* liberal Catholics of Europe since Luther, like the sparrow, take counsel of their weakness, and as reformers have begotten nothing; have abandoned their convictions, as it were, in the egg. On the other hand, Father Hyacinthe, like the eagle, confiding in that sort of strength which renders the feebliest arm invincible, is ready to fight in defense of his convictions, and, with the blessing of God, proposes to do what he can to deliver the Church from its enemies, and in opening its doors again, as in the beginning, to all who make the love of God and their neighbors the rule of their lives. Will he, in shooting the arrow of God's deliverance, "smite the ground five or six times," or like the King Joash, for want of faith, will he smite only three times and stop?


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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 124 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 23
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR.

The teachers of the Sabbath and Day Schools of the Bedford Street Mission intend giving a dinner, on CHRISTMAS DAY, to the scholars under their care, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 619 BEDFORD Street, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Interesting exercises in the chapel, before dinner, by the children. The citizens are cordially invited to be present.

Donations, either in money, poultry, provisions, or clothing, respectfully solicited, and can be sent to either of the undersigned:—

EDMUND S. YARD,
No. 309 Spruce street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL,
No. 1121 Chesnut street.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
No. 923 Arch street.
JAMES L. BISPHAM,
No. 710 S. Second street.
WILLIAM H. HEISLER,
Seventh National Bank, Fourth and Market streets.
CHARLES SPENCER,
No. 7 Bank street.
Rev. JOHN D. LONG,
No. 619 Bedford street.
12 18 6t

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN S. WILSON,
12 20 12t Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.
12 10 12

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHETKY,
12 11 stuth4t Cashier.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 15, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 5 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tf1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., being fifty cents per share, clear of State tax, payable on and after January 5, 1870.
Transfer Books close on the 20th inst.
ROBERT JOHNSTON,
12 16 thst s8t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 57,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
12 16 City Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated the anæsthetic use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

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CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
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RASPBERRY MIRINQUES
FRESH DAILY, AT
12 16 15trp MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.

MINCED MEAT.

Atmore's Mince Meat!

Cannot be equalled!!

The best always the Cheapest!!

Everybody knows it!! 12 18 6t

COAL.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
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PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

WINDOW GLASS.

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EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
No. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at
LOWEST MARKET RATES. 19 25 3m

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL.
A Boarding and Day School for Boys,
Held in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY.
For Circulars apply to
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.
OILS,
11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.



DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.
WILL OFFER
BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
FOR THE NEXT THREE WEEKS.
Winter Stock to be Closed Out.

SILKS.
Fancy Silks Reduced from $2·50 to 1·75.
Fancy Silks Reduced from $5 to 3.
Moire Antique from $5 to 3.
Rich Corded Silks from $5·50 to 3·50.
Satin Face Poult de Soie from $6 to 4.
Ottoman Velour from $6·50 to 4·50.

DRESS GOODS.
Silk Serges Reduced from $2·50 to 1·25.
Silk Poplins from $1·75 to 1.
Plaid Irish Poplins from $3 to 2.
French Poplin, Irish Finish, from $2·50 to 2.
Plaid Serges from $1·50 to 1.
Silk Serges from $1·50 to 87½c.
Stripe Poplins from $1·25 to 37½c.
Stripe Poplins from 50 to 25c.
Figured Wool Delaines from 62 to 31c.

Imported Cloth Plaids for Suits.
GREEN AND BLUE, from $1 to 60c.

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.
Astrachan Cloth Reduced from $16 to 8.
Astrachan Cloth Reduced from $9 to 7.
Astrachan Cloth Reduced from $12 to 8.
Plaid Plush Astrachan from $20 to 8.
Caraculla Cloth from $18 to 12.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great Reduction in Broche Shawls.
Great Reduction in Blanket Shawls.

Silk Plushes, Silk Plushes.
FASHIONABLE SILK PLUSHES, Reduced.

Silk Cloak Velvets.
LYONS SILK CLOAK VELVETS, Reduced.

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NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
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GREAT CRASH
IN
DRY GOODS.
EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.
GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
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BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY
We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.
SPECIAL
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MAY BE EXPECTED.
We invite attention to
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
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INDIA SHAWLS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS.
Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 29 3m



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BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Au Bon Marche.
The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS,
CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.
From $1·00 to $50·00.
Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
3 6 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
THE FINEST QUALITIES.
The Most Reasonable Prices.
IVENS & CO.,
23 S. NINTH Street, and N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT,
11 6 stuth 2m PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.
1107 CHESNUT STREET.
MUFFS GIVEN AWAY!
We are giving away
Fine Black Astrachan Muffs
FREE OF COST, and retailing the finest FURS AND ROBES
In the city at WHOLESALE PRICES.
M. MARTIN & CO.,
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CARPETINGS, ETC.
CARPETINGS.
GREAT SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL
TO OUR NEW STORE,
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
North Side, one door east of Seventh,
ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.
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## SPAIN AND CUBA.

**Official Correspondence Revealed—The Insurrection—How it Has Defied the Spanish Authorities.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Fish this morning transmitted to the Senate the information in relation to Cuba called for by a resolution of that body passed on the 8th instant. It consists of letters which passed between the State Department, Senor Roberts, Mr. Hale, Mr. Sickles, Mr. Hall, Consul at Matanzas, Mr. Plum, Consul-General at Havana, a letter from Mr. Grosvenor, P. Lowry, and affidavits submitted by William M. Evarts, Esq., Consul for the Cuba Republic, to the Attorney-General. The following are abstracts of some of the letters:—

Mr. Hall wrote to the State Department on December 17, 1868, that "the insurrection is gaining strength, and that a general distrust of Spanish authority prevails in Matanzas." Again, on February 25, 1869, he transmits to the State Department a letter from the Consular Agent at Sagua La Grande, showing that there "is great exaggeration about the movements of the insurgents." In another letter, dated November 17, 1869, he states that "the news of the Spanish revolution was enthusiastically received in Cuba, and that the views of the Cubans, relative to slavery, are very diverse. Some desire its immediate abolition, some gradual emancipation, and others its continuance. The insurrection in the Eastern and Central Departments is very formidable."

In a letter dated March 11, 1869, he sends a decree of the insurgent Assembly abolishing slavery, and under date of March 27, 1869, sends a decree of the Captain-General authorizing the capture on the high seas of vessels carrying men, arms, etc., in aid of the insurgents, and directing the execution as pirates of persons so captured.

"In answer to the decree Mr. Fish writes under date of April 3, 1869, to Senor Roberts, calling attention to the Captain-General's decree, and informing him that United States citizens have the right to carry on the high seas articles destined for the enemies of Spain, subject to seizure of such as may be contraband of war, to capture for violation of a lawfully-established blockade, and stating that a persistence in the decree will endanger friendly relations.

"April 5, 1869, Mr. Roberts writes to Secretary Fish, asking that a proclamation be issued similar to the one issued by Mr. Fillmore, April 5, 1851, to prevent expeditions leaving the United States to aid Cuban insurgents.

"In answer, under date of April 17, 1869, Mr. Fish says he does not perceive the necessity or propriety of issuing such a proclamation. When Mr Fillmore's proclamation was issued, peace prevailed in Cuba, but an armed invasion was threatened from the United States. Now a portion of the people of Cuba are in insurrection to redress alleged wrongs, and besides, no expeditions are leaving the United States. The United States will be in no hurry to recognize the belligerency the of Cubans, as the United States is still suffering from the effects of precipitate recognition of belligerent rights, and they will not depart from the policy they have advocated. The sympathy of the people of the United States is with people striving to secure the rights of self-government, and with all efforts to free this continent from transatlantic control; but notwithstanding this they desire to retain friendly relations with governments still claiming control of neighboring possessions. The United States Government will not abridge the right of discussion, but will confine their interference to prevent unlawful acts, the infraction of their obligations to Spain and other friendly powers.

"On April 22, 1869, Mr. Hall sent to Mr. Fish a copy of the decree of the Captain-General, dated April 1, 1869, prohibiting the alienation of property in Cuba except with the consent of the Spanish Government.

"On April 30 Mr. Fish writes to Senor Roberts that the President has seen with regret the decree of April 1, and hopes that it may be modified so as not to apply to property of citizens of the United States.

"Under date of April 30, 1869, Mr. Hall transmits to Mr. Fish Count Valmaseda's proclamation of April 4, that every man over fifteen years of age found away from home may be shot; that every unoccupied house and every house not flying a white flag may be burned, and that women not living with their relations may be carried forcibly to Bayamo.

"On May 10, 1869, Mr. Fish wrote to Senor Roberts, protesting, in the interest of civilization, against Count Valmaseda's proclamation, and to Mr. Hale on May 11, directing him to make representations to the Spanish Government against Valmaseda's proclamation. Under date of June 4, 1869, Mr. Plumb wrote to Mr. Fish, announcing the despotism of General Dulce, and states that the insurgents are mostly creoles; that the Spanish residents, even, who have their business or property identified with the island, are dissatisfied with the conduct of the Government, and they wish the war ended. Those who conduct the war and hold the offices are sent out from Spain, and have no interests in the island. The Spanish residents, though disagreeing as to the future, having deposed General Dulce, may do the same with the new Captain-General, if dissatisfied. The volunteers on the island number 30,000—about 10,000 in Havana. They are unpaid, and furnish their own arms. The Government depends solely upon them to enforce its decrees. The organization is officered by men of position, but the men in the ranks are reckless, and their violence to the citizens is outrageous.

"Under date of August 10, just after the execution of Wyeth and Spekeman, heretofore described in these despatches, Mr. Fish directs Mr. Sickles to demand of the Spanish Government indemnification for the families of Spekeman and Wyeth, and protests in the name of the President against the barbarous mode of warfare on the part of Spain in Cuba, and Mr. Sickles telegraphs in reply that reparation has been promised if the facts are as represented.

"Under date of July 16 Mr. Fish protests to Senor Roberts against the decree of the Captain-General which directed cruisers to arrest and hold vessels on the high seas under the treaty of 1795 with the United States, and asks whether Spain recognized a state of war existing between her and the Cubans, as it is only in such a state that the treaty of 1795 with the United States applies, and asks that if Spain recognizes the existence of the war, he be notified, so as to govern himself accordingly, and that any continuance of the said decree would be considered a recognition by Spain of a state of war with Cuba. *In response to this there was a modification of the decree*—a regular back down on the part of Spain.

"In a letter dated September 18, 1869, Roberts expresses fears that the United States is about to grant belligerent rights to Cubans, which letter was answered by Mr. Fish, under date of Obtober 13, assuring Roberts that the United States had no such intention at that time, but would not commit herself to any particular course of action.

"Mr. Plumb writes to Mr. Fish, under date of September 21, 1869, showing how Spanish authorities control the Havana press to mould public opinion, and under date of October 21, 1869, says the rulers in Cuba wish well to the island, and desire to stop the effusion of blood; that the general opinion is that the abolition of slavery should be gradual, though none think it should be deferred over five years.

"Under date of October 16, 1869, Mr. Sickles transmits Mr. Fish a copy of a decree of the Spanish Government, giving liberty of religion in Cuba. Also, a note from the Spanish Minister of War, asking the President to use his influence with the Cuban refugees to secure a less savage character to the war (!), and to release the Spanish gunboats, which, he assures him, are not intended to operate against Peru or Cuba, but to defend the coast against filibusters.

"Under date of November 2, 1869, Mr. Plumb sends to Mr. Fish a copy of a circular inciting the negroes to burn the estates, which he believes to have been printed in New York."

The long series of documents winds up with Judge Hoar's opinion on the detention of the Spanish gunboats, and he advises Mr. Fish that he thinks that it is not proper for the United States to cause a libel to be filed against the gunboats, under the third section of the statute of 1818. Besides the letters referred to is the despatch of Mr. Sickles to Secretary Fish, referring to reforms to be granted to Porto Rico and Cuba, which was several weeks ago published in these despatches. The documents all go to show that whenever the Government of the United States have made any demands the Spanish Government have backed squarely down.

## THE SUN'S CROWN.

*From the London Spectator.*

A circumstance has just been brought to light through the careful study of the photographs of the recent total solar eclipse which is full of interest and significance. When the sun is totally eclipsed, there springs suddenly into view a glory of white light, resembling the *nimbus* with which painters surround the head of a saint. Astronomers have agreed to call this appearance the *Corona;* but hitherto they have been perplexed by doubts whether this crown of glory belongs to the sun or the moon, or whether, in fine, it is formed by our own atmosphere.

If we briefly consider what is commonly seen, we shall be the better able to appreciate the interest and importance of the discovery which has just been made respecting the corona.

As the moon is about to hide the last narrow streak of the sun's disc, the first signs of the corona make their appearance. But only when totality has commenced does the phenomenon present itself in full splendor. It is no faint gleam, like the light of a twilight sky. "I had imagined," says Mr. Baily, speaking of the eclipse of 1842, "that the corona, as to its luminous appearance, would not be brighter than the faint crepuscular light which sometimes takes place on a summer evening. I was, however, astonished at the splendid scene which suddenly burst upon my view. All round the eclipsed sun, to a distance equal to about a tenth of his apparent diameter, there is a brilliant ring of light, which appears, under favorable circumstances of vision, to have a well-defined edge. But this is not the complete corona. Beyond the edge of this ring of light extends a fainter ring, sometimes spreading out into rays or streamers, which extend some eight or nine times farther from the eclipsed sun than the bright inner circle of light. The color of the corona is commonly described as white; but there can be no doubt that when seen through a pure atmosphere it presents tints of red, yellow, and blue."

Such is the corona as seen by astronomers. But the question will at once arise, what is the real position and what are the true dimensions of this beautiful object? Of course, if we regard it as a mere optical phenomenon produced by our own atmosphere, we need not try to find an answer to these questions. The appearance of the corona, its apparent figure, and its variations of figure would then have merely a meteorological interest, apart, of course, from the optical questions they involve. If, on the other hand, we regard the corona as a real solar appendage, we are forced to consider it as one of the most important and striking features of the solar system. The ring of brighter light around the sun is then seen to represent a globular shell about 90,000 miles in depth, and surrounding the whole mass of the central luminary of the planetary system. The fainter part of the corona become an even more astounding phenomenon, since looked on as a solar appendage it represents a shell of matter fully 800,000 miles deep in every part, and forming with the sun, which it encloses, a sphere some two and a half millions of miles in diameter—the largest sphere of matter which the science of astronomy presents with any certainty to our consideration. But if the corona belongs to the moon, its dimensions shrink into relative insignificance; in fact, our own earth is a larger globe than the coronal sphere so understood.

The question of the corona has long been seen to rest between the two former solutions. Halley rather favored the notion that the corona is a lunar phenomenon; but he admitted that one whose judgments he "must always revere" (he referred, doubtless, to his illustrious friend Newton) held a contrary opinion. We now know very certainly that the moon has no atmosphere whose extent we can measure—certainly no atmosphere appproaching in extent the dimensions of the coronal rings.

During the great solar eclipse of 1868 very little attention was given to the corona because astronomers were very anxious to determine the nature of the rose-colored prominences. But from the few observations which were then made, the question whether the corona belongs to the sun or is a phenomenon of our own atmosphere was left an open one. It was hoped that the problem of the corona might be solved during the total eclipse which occurred last August in North America. At first, however, the results of the observations seemed more perplexing than any which had yet been presented to the notice of astronomers. As Mr. Lockyer remarked, they were "*bizarre* and puzzling in the extreme." They seemed to point to the corona as a permanent solar aurora, since some of the observers found in the spectrum of the aurora the same bright lines which belong to the spectrum of the aurora borealis.

So perplexing did this result appear, that Mr. Lockyer was disposed to doubt whether some mistake had not been made. The results of his own observations had led him to the conclusion that the solar atmosphere in which the red prominences are formed is by no means so dense as the enormous dimensions of the corona would imply, if the corona really were a solar atmosphere. It will be known to many of our readers that Dr. Frankland and Mr. Lockyer have worked together in this matter, and they have found that the appearance of the bright lines belonging to the prominences can be taken as a means of estimating the pressure of the atmosphere in which those prominences appear; and the result of their observations pointed, as we have said, to a relatively rare atmosphere. But now it would seem that little further doubt can be entertained respecting the fact that the brighter coronal ring, at least, belongs to the sun. For on a careful comparison of the photographs taken during the recent total eclipse, it has been found that the disc of the moon *travelled over* the corona; and further, that the corona presented the same appearance as seen from widely separated places. It will be remembered that photography gave in the same way the first evidence of the true nature of the colored prominences. It was discovered during the eclipse of 1860 that the moon travelled over the prominences, and so astronomers pronounced decisively that that these objects belong to the sun. It would appear quite as certain, now, that the corona is also a solar appendage.

But how are we to get over the difficulties suggested by Mr. Lockyer's observations? It seems perplexing in the extreme to regard the corona as a solar atmosphere, because, were it really of this nature, the pressure at the surface of the sun would be inconceivably great. And again, there are mechanical reasons for doubting whether an atmosphere of such a nature could exist around a body rotating so rapidly as the sun. Is it not conceivable that the corona may consist, as Mr. Baxendall recently suggested, of cosmical bodies travelling around the sun? We know that such an explanation has long been given of the zodiacal light, and that light has been found to be similar in character to the aurora borealis. May not the corona be simply the denser part of the zodiacal light? Only then there is this difficulty. A number of cosmical bodies, if shining by their own light, could only give such a spectrum as the corona if they consisted of glowing gas. Now we had no reason to believe that the aurora borealis, the zodiacal light, or the corona, consists of such a material until recent observations showed that they give a bright-line spectrum. There is, apparently, only one escape from the difficulties thus involved. We know that the aurora is in part an electric phenomenon, and we may now therefore proceed safely to the conclusion that the zodiacal light and the corona are also in part electrical phenomena. We know further that the auroral action is associated with solar action, therefore we may conclude that so also is the action which produces the appearance of the zodiacal light and the corona. Now an electric flash, when examined by the spectroscope, gives a bright-line spectrum corresponding to the nature of the substances between which the flash passes and the character of the medium through which the discharge takes place. May we not conclude with some confidence that we see in the aurora, the zodiacal light, and the solar corona, a light due simply to such electrical discharges excited by the sun's action? We know that in our own atmosphere there is a continual downfall of meteoric dust, and astronomers have long believed that in the sun's neighborhood meteoric streams are much more densely aggregated than near the earth; so that there is no want of material basis to the theory we have here ventured to propound.


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### LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGE F. RANDOLPH, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES S. WOOD and HANNAH F. RANDOLPH, Executors of the last will and testament of George F. Randolph, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1869, at three (3) o'clock P. M., at the office of JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 813 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 18 stuth 5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of EDWARD DILLON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that MARTHA ANN DILLON, the widow of Edward Dillon, deceased, has filed in said court her petition, with an appraisement of personal property she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the court on SATURDAY, December 25, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

R. RUNDLE SMITH,
12 16thstu4t Attorney for Petitioner.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING been granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of SAMUEL CARR, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

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Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

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ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6}

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4} No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

### SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.

On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.

Advance charges cashed at office on pier.

Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. 2 28 }

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, December 25, 11 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, December 28, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, January 1, 1870, 1 P. M.
City of New York, Saturday, January 8, 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, January 11, 12 Noon.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 47 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE. Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$8?

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin....$145 | Second Cabin....$8?

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,
1 27} No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1}

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1}

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
6 3} No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2} No. 132 South Wharves.

### ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 1} BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30}

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [41

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

### ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17} No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29} JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

### AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale on the premises, at No. 1427 N. Seventh street.

DWELLING AND FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

December 22, at 10 o'clock, at 1427 N. Seventh street, below Jefferson, the neat surplus household furniture, comprising walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, china and glassware, cooking utensils, superior refrigerator, etc.

Previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold the modern three-story brick dwelling, with three-story back building lot 17 front and 88 feet in depth; has all the modern improvements. 12 20 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, Etc. Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 23, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising—Walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth; library and dining-room furniture; three walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; two superior rosewood 7 octave piano-fortes; fine French plate mirrors; two superior walnut secretaries and bookcases; walnut wardrobes, sideboards, extension and centre tables, etageres; two mahogany bookcases; hat and umbrella stands; lounges; arm chairs; superior office desks and tables; fine spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; china and glassware; salamander safe, made by Evans & Watson; platform scales and weights; cabinetmakers' bench; sewing machines; counters; gas-consuming and cooking stoves; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also Russian sable, ermine, Astrachan, squirrel, and other furs.

DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER WARE, Etc. Etc.

On Thursday,

Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, an assortment of diamond jewelry, comprising elegant diamond necklace, cluster diamond rings and pins, solitaire diamond earrings and pins, diamond and emerald cross and ring, etc.; several fine gold watches, viz.: superior gold hunting case, quarter and independent second, made by Humbert, 18 karats; gold H. C. chronometer gold watch, independent second, by J. Jurgensen, etc. etc.

Also, elegant silver forks, spoons, ladies' cake knives, etc. etc. 12 21 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 17 5t

CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.

On Friday Morning,

December 24, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 18 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

CLOSING SALE OF FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS IN HANDSOME GILT FRAMES.

On Tuesday Morning, at 11 o'clock, and On Tuesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock,

At the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire collection of modern oil paintings, all elegantly framed. 12 20 2t

MASON & CO.'S NINTH SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF COINS, Pattern Pieces, Medals, Continental Money, etc.

On Tuesday Afternoon,

Dec. 21, at 2½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, 625 lots very valuable Coins. Included will be found:—United States silver dollars of 1834 and 1839; also, 1842, 1851, and 1855; proofs United States cents of 1791, 1799, 1804, and 1857; very rare and fine Carolina Elephant cent, 1694; Chalmers' Annapolis three pence, 1783; United States proof sets of silver; pattern pieces; United States medals; political medals; rare Continental and Colonial paper money; rare relics; minerals, etc.

May be seen on the day of sale. 12 13 7t

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,

Elegant French Mirrors, Rosewood Piano Forte, by Chickering, Fire-Proofs, Handsome Sideboards, Extension Tables, China and Glassware, Carpets, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an excellent assortment of handsome household furniture, fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, Chickering piano-forte, superior fire-proof safes by Lillie, Evans & Watson, and others; handsome sideboards, extension dining tables, fine China and glassware, Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets; desks and office furniture, fancy goods, etc.

Also, 2 fine silver-mounted show cases.

Also, 2 fancy toy houses. 12 20 2t

Assignees' Peremptory Sale, Estate of C. Kinsley Taylor, deceased.

TAYLOR'S OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by order of assignees, 150 cases Taylor's Olive Branch Bitters. [12 20 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF ELEGANT WATCHES AND JEWELRY, MAGIC LANTERNS, ETC.

Estate of JOHN M. HARPER.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, the balance of the stock of John M. Harper, deceased, consisting of gold and silver watches, gold vest chains, chatelains chains and pins, gold jewelry, studs, sleeve buttons, finger rings, necklaces, bracelets, pencils, etc.

MAGIC LANTERN.—Also, will be sold, a superior magic lantern, with over 200 slides, representing Scripture and other subjects, cost over $500.

FIRE-PROOF CHEST, ETC.—Also, one fire-proof chest; scales for gold and silver, iron lined trunk, etc. 20 2t

SALE OF COINS, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, CURIOSITIES, AUTOGRAPHS, COLONIAL MONEY, ETC.

On Wednesday,

Dec. 22d, at 2½ o'clock P. M., will be continued, the sale of Prof. M. W. Dickeson's collection, consisting of American silver and copper Colonial and Washington pieces; miscellaneous coins, medals, cards, tokens, etc., books, pamphlets, autographs, prints, minerals and curiosities.

Catalogues now ready at the auction store. 12 20 2t

Sale at No. 614 Arch street.

SALE OF THE STOCK OF ELEGANT MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, FRAMED CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS, ETC., of Messrs. OWEN & SHERIDAN.

On Thursday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 614 Arch street, will be sold, the Stock of Messrs. OWEN & SHERIDAN, comprising—Large and elegant French plate mantel and pier mirrors; gilt console tables, etc.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS, ETC.

Also, a number of Fine Oil Paintings, including Works of Litschuur, E. D. Lewis, Carl Baum, Searby, Bonfield, Winner, Weisman, Bush, Iungheim, Armfeit, Maes, Dietrich, Hill, Baumgarten, and others.

CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS.—Also, a number of elegant framed engravings and chromos.

Catalogues will be ready and the goods can be examined on Tuesday and Wednesday. 12 21 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

CASH AUCTION HOUSE. [11 24 ?

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

TWELFTH FALL TRADE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED FURS, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, AFGHANS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.

On Friday Morning,

Dec. 24, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising 1000 lots Ladies', Misses', and Children's Russian, Hudson Bay and Mink Sable, Siberian Squirrel, Ermine, Fitch, Water Mink, etc. Also, [12 21 3t

ROBES, AFGHANS, RUGS, ETC.,

Viz., Wolf, Fox, Buffalo, Cat, and Bear Robes.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 12 20 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday, Dec. 22,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SILKS, LINENS, L. C. HDKFS, FURS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. 12 20 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

SALE AT THE WAREROOMS OF JOSEPH WALTON & CO., No. 413 WALNUT STREET.

On Friday Morning,

Dec. 24, commencing at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, the large stock of furniture, manufactured by the well-known house of Joseph Walton & Co., and which was slightly damaged by the late fire at their store, but has now been put in complete condition, and will be sold at their warerooms on the day above named, without reserve.

N. B.—For particulars and catalogues call at the store of the auctioneer, T. A. McClelland, No. 1219 Chesnut street. 12 20 4t

### LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,

ENGRAVINGS,

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,

PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS,

PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 1} Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### EXPLOSION.

**Coroner's Inquest on the Victims of the Locomotive Disaster at Port Richmond.**

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner convened a jury and continued the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the locomotive explosion at Port Richmond. James Taylor, the engineer of the Gold Mine, who was reported seriously injured, has since died at the Hospital.

The jury, after viewing the scene of the accident, proceeded to the office of the master mechanic' where the examination was held.

Bernard Sharkey, conductor, testified that the engine was standing at the water-plug, the engineer being on the engine; had not made the attachment when the explosion took place.

S. Jeffries, foreman at the shops, testified that the engine was overhauled last fall, and found in good condition. Witness thought the accident was caused by overpressure. The fireman, James Brady, had been running the engine while the engineer, Mr. Nagle, was at breakfast. The water was running out of the tank after the explosion took place. The engineer was in the act of taking off his coat when the explosion took place.

James Brady, the fireman, took the engine out of the house about 6½ o'clock. There was a foot and a half of water in the tank on Saturday night, and he was satisfied the engine was safe when brought out this (Monday) morning. The pressure at the time of the explosion was 100 pounds, while she was often run to 110. The boilers had been tested to 185 pounds. Was about taking water when the accident happened.

Lewis Sees testified that the engineer was in his tavern some weeks ago, when he (the engineer) said that he expected to be blown up with that old engine some day.

After the examination of some unimportant witnesses the inquest adjourned until to-day.

This morning at 12 o'clock the jury reassembled at the Coroner's office.

Mr. Jesse S. Mather, residing at No. 1308 Richmond street, sworn—Am a despatcher at the crossing, in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company; previous to August 1, 1869, was employed as engineer; have been an engineer for twenty years; run the Annapolis for three or four years; when I left it in August it was in good condition; was repaired and generally overhauled while under my charge; never heard any one say that the engine was worn out.

John E. Wootten sworn—Am superintendant of the machinery of Reading Railroad; came to Philadelphia yesterday at 4 P. M.; the Annapolis was purchased in 1854; built in Baltimore; weight thirty-one tons; very powerful; sent to Richmond on account of its superiority; examined pieces of boiler yesterday and could find no local defect; we have a thorough system of boiler inspection; this engine was inspected; we inspect all engines at the close of the coal business, which is at this time of the year; I inquired of Mr. Jeffries if there was anything needed especially about this engine; I could find no special cause for the explosion; I have no doubt it came about from excessive pressure; those who have seen the wreck noticed that it went entirely to pieces; no one part was more weak than another; the pressure may have gone up rapidly after the conductor looked at the guage; the engine was blowing off steam, which showed that the safety-valve was not out of order; Mr. Nagle was a good, careful engineer; never heard that he was ever under the influence of liquor when on duty, but would sometimes drink at other times; he would have been discharged if he had been seen around the place in an intoxicated condition; the engine was comparatively new; when she was overhauled, the interior of the boiler had been minutely inspected, but it had not been tested under hydraulic pressure; it was not thought necessary; the average life of such an engine should be about 25 years; the Annapolis was always run below a pressure of 120 lbs.; even with its great weight it would slip its wheels on a dry rail under that pressure, so that it was no advantage to increase it.

The jury, after some deliberation, returned the following verdict:—

That Joseph Nagle and James K. Taylor came to their deaths from injuries received by the explosion of the locomotive Annapolis, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, on the Reading Railroad, below Trenton avenue, on the morning of December 20, 1869. After a thorough investigation as to the cause of the explosion, the jury are unable to determine it with any degree of certainty.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Prepare for a white Christmas.

—Laurels are plentiful.

—How about that banquet?

—Temperance Blessing meets to-night.

—Common Council meets this afternoon.

—Frankford wants to be the National Capital.

—Jack Frost is rendering our streets passable.

—Alderman Beitler has his hands full of marriage engagements.

—Stated meeting of the Horticultural Society to-night.

—The Tipperary Society meets to-morrow night—Begorra!

—De Hart's Battery, of New Jersey, was mustered into service last night.

—The Republican Invincibles give a banquet at the Continental, Thursday evening. Tickets, $10.

—The sextons of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal churches meet at No. 1018 Arch street this afternoon.

—The [illegible] Lewisburg Alumni Club of Philadelphia met last evening at the house of Rev. G. A. [illegible] No. 1841 Filbert street.

—The Academy of Fine Arts stockholders are considering the propriety of purchasing a site for a new building. They meet to-morrow to consider the subject.

—There are twenty aspirants for the captaincy of the Park Guard. A half dozen ex-lieutenants and sergeants of police, and a little army of Boys in Blue ask for the office.

—An informal meeting of the veteran Cadwalader Greys, looking to a reorganization, was held last night. The Greys served as an independent company in the Mexican war, also in the three months' service.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—A stated meeting of the Board was held last evening, John Welsh, Esq., in the chair. A communication was read from C. F. Barnes, calling the attention of the Board to his efforts to free the commerce of the country from the various local port and harbor charges; among which were the Port Warden and Harbor Master fees at the port of Philadelphia. Two hundred dollars were voted to Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Fraley, of the Committee to the National Board of Trade, which met in Richmond, stated that they would report at the next meeting.

William Adamson was elected a member of the Executive Council, in the place of a gentleman who could not attend.

Messrs. E. A. Souder, George L. Buzby, and George N. Tatham were appointed Committee of the Month.

NO HOPE!—Samuel Grace, reflecting upon the uncertainty of this world's pleasures, came to the conclusion that there was no hope for him, so down upon his knees he went and commenced to pray, and, so wrapped in meditation was he, that he chose a door step for a stool, and abstractedly commenced whittling with a knife at a door on Carpenter street, below Eighteenth. In this attitude he was found about twenty minutes past 1 o'clock this morning by Officer McCaffrey, of the Seventeenth district force. Near by him was found a coat, which he could account for no further than by saying that he supposed it had been deposited there by some angel in answer to his prayers. Alderman Dallas, being disposed to take a Christian view of the matter, committed Samuel to the care of Pastor McMullin, of the Church de Moyamensing.

LOST.—Left in the ladies' cabin of the West Jersey ferry boat (which left Philadelphia at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon) a large blank book, containing certain calculations of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the book to the National Life Insurance Company, First National Bank Building, Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth.

WASHED CLOTHES.—About 7·30 o'clock last evening Officer Dougherty arrested two chaps at Eighth and Alaska streets, who gave their names as Samuel Jones and William Smith. In their possession was found a stolen wash, many of the articles yet dripping. Alderman Bonsall committed the two to prison. The goods can be obtained at the Seveteenth District Station House.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.—A lecture on these most interesting ancient remains was delivered last evening, at the request of the young men of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, by Rev. W. F. Hansell, D. D. One of the most interesting features of the lecture was the exhibition of a number of blackboard diagrams, drawn by Dr. Mustin, illustrating the inscriptions found in the catacombs.

FIGHT AND BROKEN LEG.—Two pugilistic characters this morning engaged in a brutal encounter, at Water and Walnut streets. During the fracas one of the patticipants, named Murphy, threw the other, named Daniel Burk, who, falling heavily, fractured one of his legs. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last Saturday night a week ago, a man named Engleton was assaulted at Thirteenth and Kater streets, and robbed of his valuables. Yesterday Special Officer Shery succeeded in arresting one of the supposed assailants, who gives his name as John St. Clair. He will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr, to-day.

S. P. C. A.—Charles Zoller has been placed under $500 bail, by Alderman Cahill, to answer the charge of cruelly belaboring a poor animal, styled a horse, that was already suffering from loss of optical power. Charles was arrested at Fifth and Green streets yesterday.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Thomas Carr, corner of Rising Sun lane and Venango street, was entered last night and robbed of two coats and $76 in cash. The loss was divided between Mr. Carr and a boarder, the latter losing one coat and $68 of the cash.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 9·15 this A. M., a slight fire occurred in the second story of the dwelling No. 1961 N. Tenth street, owned by W. J. Seifert, and occupied by George Glentworth. Loss, $150. The flames originated from a stove.

### STREET CLEANING.

**Award of the Contracts This Morning—Who the Contractors Are.**

The committee on street cleaning of the Board of Health this morning awarded the contracts for the cleansing of our streets, alleys, and by-ways for the years 1870 and 1871.

The provisions under which the contracts are awarded read that the contracts are for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market-houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together; also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial of all dead animals, embraced within the several districts named and described in specifications of said districts, all to be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Board. Contractors will be required to clean Delaware avenue, Water street, and Front street, from South street to Vine street, between sunset and sunrise.

Amongst the list will be found the names of some of the old contractors, and from the reading of the report of the committee it is fair to be presumed that their past course and extreme cleanliness have fully met the wishes of the Board. In the present case the committee has acted wisely in at least one respect; they have not chosen the lowest as the best bidder, but, on the contrary, have allowed the contractor a fair price for the work they have undertaken to perform. The report submitted by the committee reads as follows:—

To the President and members of the Board of Health—Gentlemen: The Street Cleaning Committee to whom was referred the bids for cleaning the streets of the city for the year 1870 and 1871, desire to make the following report, with resolutions attached:—

The large number of bidders for the several districts amount in the aggregate to 264 bids, varying in many instances for the same district at least one hundred per cent., as will be observed if you take the maximum and minimum bids for all the districts, showing the highest bids amount to $249,998, and the lowest, $126,215, a difference of $123,783, clearly demonstrating that some of these bids could not have been well considered, and we have not therefore recommended in all cases the lowest bidders as the best bidders, but have endeavored to select men who have the ability, and whose bids are such as it is confidently believed will be fulfilled. The Board have seen during the last eight months how difficult it is to get these contractors to do their duty whose bids were made below the cost of doing the work. The committee recommend the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That contracts be awarded to the following bidders for the period of two years, from the 1st of January, 1870, to the 1st of January, 1871, payable monthly.

The following is the list of the successful bidders, with the boundaries of their districts, and the price per year they are to receive for the work proposed to be performed:—

First District—From the north line of Prime street, south, all the streets, lanes, alleys, etc., from the Delaware river to the east side of Broad street—Peter Manton, $8500.

Second District—From the north line of Prime street to the north line of South street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street—James Collins, $7000.

Third District—From the north line of Prime street to the north line of South street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street—S. B. Collins, $7500.

Fourth District—From the north line of South street, south, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river, all streets, lanes, etc.—John McBride, $6500.

Fifth District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street—James McBride, $8300.

Sixth District—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street—James Cullen, $9000.

Seventh District—From the north line of South street to the north side of Chesnut street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river—H. Bickley, $7750.

Eighth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street—John Galbraith, $11,990.

Ninth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street—D. McNichol, $10,500.

Tenth District—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river—H. Bickley, $7650.

Eleventh District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street—John Galbraith, $9600.

Twelfth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street—H. E. Bickley, $9800.

Thirteenth District—From the north line of Vine street to the north line of Poplar street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river—H. E. Bickley, $7650.

Fourteenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Oxford street, and from the west line of Frankford road along the said Frankford road to the south line of Laurel street, thence to the Delaware river, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street—James O'Rourke, $9500.

Fifteenth District—Beginning at the Delaware river on the south line of Laurel street, along said street to the west line of Frankford road, along the west line of Frankford road to the north line of Oxford street, and from the north line of Oxford street to the north line of Norris street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street—James O'Rourke, $9500.

Sixteenth District—From the north line of Norris street to the north line of Allegheny avenue, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street—D. Stites, $8970.

Seventeenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Allegheny avenue, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street—Joseph Johnson, $8000.

Eighteenth District—That part of the city of Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill river, known as West Philadelphia; to keep all the paved streets clean, and gutters of unpaved streets open and clean, together with the removal of ashes and dead animals in the built-up portions of this district—D. McLaughlin, $4000.

Nineteenth District—From the north line of Poplar street to the north line of Berks street, and from the west line of Broad street to the Schuylkill river—E. McCaffrey, $4600.

The committee has not as yet awarded the contracts for the Twentieth and Twenty-first districts.

With regard to the Twenty-second district, Messrs. Chase and Smith called upon the committee, and stated that the citizens of the district had taken the cleaning of the streets thereof into their own hands, and therefore did not desire that any contract should be awarded.

The following resolutions also accompany the report:—

*Resolved*, That 20 per cent. of the amount of contract be withheld for the months of January, February, and March of each year, to be paid at the close of each year.

*Resolved*, That the contractors give freehold security to the amount of 30 per cent. of their contracts.

*Resolved*, That the awards for districts 20, 21, 22 be deferred for the present.

*Resolved*, That the action of the committee be approved by the board.

(Signed) HENRY DAVIS, Chairman.
JAMES STEELE,
C. S. GROVE,
CHARLES F. BARRETT,
Committee on Street Cleaning.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate and stocks were sold this morning at the Merchants' Exchange by Messrs. Thomas & Sons:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 27 shares Reliance Ins. Co. | $45·00 |
| Pew 78 middle aisle 7th Presbyterian Church | 25·00 |
| $4000 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Car Loan | 60 pr. ct. |
| Pew No. 43, middle aisle, St. Mark's Church | $525·00 |
| 5 shares Southwark National Bank | 114·00 |
| 45 shares Bank of Northern Liberties | 123·00 |
| 5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket | 91·50 |
| 20 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets RR. Co. | 45·25 |
| 9 share Phil'a Southern Mail Steamship Co. | 25·00 |
| 200 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co. | 1·00 |
| 15 shares Phil'a and Carupano Sulphur Mining Co. | 1·00 |
| $1000 1st mort. 7 pr. ct. Warren and Franklin R. R. | 81 pr. ct. |
| $1000 South Mountain Iron Co. 7 per cent | 70½ pr. ct. |
| $3000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad | 80 pr. ct. |
| $2000 Tremont Coal Co. 7 per cent. bonds | 80 pr. ct. |
| 120 shares Central Transportation Co. | 45·00 |
| 1 share Mercantile Library Co. | 6·50 |
| 31,568 shares East Sandy and Hall's Run Petroleum Co. | 1/4 |
| 100 shares Sherman Oil Co. | 1/4 |
| 400 shares Story Farm Oil Co. | 1/4 |
| 600 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Co. | 1·00 |
| 50 shares Delaware Mutual Fire Insurance Co. | 27·50 |
| S. W. corner FIFTH and LOCUST Streets—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling | 7800·00 |

THE COLORED MILITIA.—At a meeting of the board of officers of the Excelsior Brigade on last Saturday evening, Colonel French presiding, Dr. Clarence E. Howard, a young and promising physician, formerly of Boston, Mass., and now of this city, and a graduate of Harvard University, was elected Surgeon of the regiment, with the rank of major. Dr. Howard has held a like position in Boston, his native place, having been commissioned by the Governor of that State; and we have no hesitation in stating, from what we have heard of this young colored physician, that he is every way competent to fill the place with credit.

WANTED A COAT.—George W. Davis, whilst walking along Walnut st. yesterday, bethought him that he should possess a coat to protect him from the rude blasts of old Boreas, but being financially "straight" he knew not how to obtain it. At length a happy thought struck him; he would borrow one. Acting at once, he entered the residence No. 615, and took therefrom a fine Chinchilla beaver, the property of W. S. Brown. At this juncture an officer took George, and at the invitation of Alderman Kerr George took a ride in the prison van.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned William Ellenger, on the charge of stabbing Officer Sisk, of the Second district force, one week ago last Saturday night. He was held in $2000 bail to answer.

—A lad named John St. Clair was accused of assaulting and robbing William J. Engleton, on Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, at Thirteenth and Casey streets. He was committed to answer.

—James McGovern, James McCormick, James McGirick, James Nolen, and James McCaffrey were arraigned on the charge of assaulting and beating James Gallagher, residing No. 1921 Buttonwood street, and Michael Delaney, of No. 1918 Earp street. They were each held in $1000 bail to answer.

—John Blay, a drunken Teuton, was charged with assaulting and beating his wife Paulina. The parties reside at No. 519 S. Front street. The accused was committed to answer.

FIRE.—A fire this morning occurred at No. 1920 Mervine street, in the dwelling occupied by D. S. Bunnell, and before the flames could be extinguished a damage of $500 was sustained, upon which there is no insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of $1200, partly covered by insurance.

### "WOGAN & CO."

**A Note from the Hon. J. A. Wimpy.**

*To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.*

In to-day's *Tribune* I notice a correspondence between certain parties in New York city and myself, from which it would appear I was acting in concert with them in circulating spurious money. In justice to myself, I beg leave to say to your readers that I am the author of the letters, and the identical person represented in them. But the motive which prompted me to engage in this correspondence was just the reverse to that you attribute to me.

About the 1st of October last several of the most worthy and respectable citizens of Dahlonega (among whom were M. H. Van Dyke and Thomas H. Kligo, the former a miner, the latter a merchant, and both well known in New York city as gentlemen of undoubted integrity) stated to me that quite a number of confidential circulars were being sent to persons in and about Dahlonega by these parties in New York, proposing to sell counterfeit money, and expressed to me a belief that an illicit traffic of this kind was then going on between persons about Dahlonega and these men in New York, from the fact that there was at that time an unusual amount of spurious money in that neighborhood. To guard the good people of my county against this evil, it was agreed I should employ myself in tracing up and bringing to justice these New York counterfeiters. And for this purpose I wrote the letters you publish, and would, I doubt not, in a short time have not only given the whole thing publicity, but secured the arrest of the guilty persons, with sufficient evidence to convict them. On or about the 1st instant I gave my views and purposes in this matter to P. O. O'Conner, a prominent merchant in Atlanta, well known in New York as a gentleman of unsullied character. I say this much, and will send statements as soon as practicable, from those gentlemen above-named, verifying the same, to place myself right before those who have no acquaintance with me. Those who know me, even in the absence of confidence in my integrity, will not do my understanding such gross injustice as to believe I would hazard my social and political standing by writing such letters and trusting them to the mail-bags and New York counterfeiters, without ample evidence to establish my innocence. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WIMPY.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1869.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.**

John A. Martin, a young mute, pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a cellar with intent to steal. Upon discovery that he was dumb the Court thought proper to allow him to withdrew his plea of guilty and put the case before the jury. The evidence was that he was in the prosecuter's cellar hid away between two barrels, and wrote upon a piece of paper that he had gone there to sleep. Verdict, guilty.

Isaiah Durham was tried for the larceny of a coat and $80 in money. The testimony was to the effect that the closet of the driver of the America Engine Company was opened and a coat and the abovenamed sum of money stolen from it; subsequently the coat was sold by the prisoner to a colored man, by whom, at the trial, he and the coat were identified. Verdict guilty.

Thomas Muncy and Arthur Painter were found guilty of the larceny of a quantity of cloth from the store of a Mr. Mass. Having stolen the goods they took them to a clothing store in South street, and left them for a short time, saying they would call for them. In the meantime Detective Levy stepped in, found the cloth, and waiting for the return of the prisoners, arrested them.

Henry Hawthorn and Edward McCaffrey entered a plea of guilty to a charge of stealing lead pipe from the city workshop.

**Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.**

In the case of Keller vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was to recover damages for the loss of Mrs. Keller's son, Herman Auker, who was killed in the collision and conflagration of September 21, 1864, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $5000.

William H. Powell and wife vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In this case the plaintiffs seek to recover damages for injuries received by Mrs. Powell on the 30th of January, 1868, while a passenger from Pittsburg to this city, the train running off the track by reason of a broken rail, and the car in which she was riding being thrown down an embankment. The lady received injuries to her head, which are thought to be incurable. The defense alleged that all possible care and precaution had been taken, and the occurrence was purely the result of an unavoidable accident. On trial.

**U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.**

In the case of the United States vs. Samuel Penington, charged with perjury, before reported, the jury are out.

The United States vs. R. L. Curry. In this case the defendant, formerly an Alderman of West Philadelphia, was charged with the offense of manufacturing cigars at No. 2918 Market street, without having obtained a license. It was alleged that he took out only two licenses—one for practising as a lawyer, and the other for dealing in manufactured tobacco—and yet he was known to have manufactured and sold them. On trial.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 N Pa 7s....ls. | 86 | 200 sh Read R....c. | 49¾ |
| $1000 City 6s, N.d b. | 98¾ | 500 do.....ls. | 49·69 |
| $100 do......c&p. | 99 | 100 do......c. | 49·69 |
| $1000 C & A 6s,'75... | 89 | 100 do..2d&in. | 49·69 |
| $1000 Alle Co 5s.... | 80 | 500 do.60d.saf5 | 49¾ |
| $1500 5-20s, '65 cp...111 | | 100 Leh N St...b15. | 33⅝ |
| $1000 C & A m 6s '89. | 93¾ | 11 sh Minehill R... | 54 |
| 50 sh Leh Val...... | 53 | 90 do......... | 54 |
| 39 do......2d. | 53 | 50 sh N Pa R...85. | 27½ |
| 15 sh Leh N St..... | 33¾ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 N Pa 6s....... | 86 | 5 sh Penna RR.. | 53⅜ |
| 100 sh Read...rg&i. | 49⅜ | 9 sh Com'l Bk..ls. | 57 |
| 100 do......... | 49⅜ | 100 sh Leh N St.... | 33⅜ |

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

PRICES REDUCED.—A LARGE ASSORTment of Gents' heavy Gold Vest Chains, Seal Rings, etc., suitable for Holiday Presents, which will be sold very low at
M. E. DICKSON'S,
12 20 6t No. 35½ S. EIGHTH St., above Chesnut.

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY OF CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,
No. 630 ARCH STREET,
11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT SALE.
Closing Out a Large Stock of
FINE GOODS,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF
JAMES ROBINSON, No. 1031 MARKET STREET.
Comprising Watches of all descriptions; Fine Gold Jewelry, Diamonds, Musical Boxes, Vases, Silver and Silver Plated Ware. Above goods will positively be sold at wholesale prices, as the proprietor is closing his business on account of ill health. [11 2t tu' tf 8p
FIXTURES OF THE STORE WITH LEASE FOR SALE
JAMES ROBINSON,
No. 1031 MARKET Street.

OPERA GLASSES
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
At JAS. W. QUEEN & CO.'S,
OPTICIANS,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,
9 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

## THIRD EDITION

### WASHINGTON.

**Umpiring the Mexican Claims—Admiral Porter on the Decline of American Commerce—Fierce Democratic Speeches in the House.**

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Mexican Claims.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Mexican Claims Commission has been unable to agree upon an umpire, and has authorized Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, to select one. The Mexicans did not want a citizen of the United States, and the United States refused to have a Mexican. It is probable that some European will be selected.

**American Commerce.**

Admiral Porter was before the select committee on the revival of American commerce to-day, and in answer to some interrogations gave his opinion as to the best means of reviving our shipping. He advocated granting subsidies to ocean steamers built and owned in the United States, either by loan of credit, or ocean postage, or both. The best thing the Government could do, the Admiral told the committee, was to purchase at once twenty or thirty first-class steamers, put them under proper management, and allow parties to pay the Government back with interest.

**Reconstruction in the House.**

The Democrats are busy ventilating their views on reconstruction in the House, the Georgia bill being the pretense. Voorhees, of Indiana, is making a fierce speech against the Republican party, and he is to be followed by Fernando Wood and other leading Democrats.

**Election Contestants.**

The Election Committee have discussed Dawes' bill fixing the compensation of contestants, but did not reach a vote on it.

#### CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Vice-President called the attention of the Senate to the requirement of the law for the filling of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Fessenden, as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. The law provided that this vacancy should be filled in the same manner that committees are appointed.

Mr. Cragin reported favorably, with an amendment, the bill to provide for the execution of the law against polygamy in the Territory of Utah.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to examine into the administration of the School Commissioners and the condition of the public schools of Washington and Georgetown.

Mr. Spencer introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate a statement of the original cost of the revenue cutters now employed, and information in regard to the number, compensation, etc., of officers and men in that service.

**House.**

The reading of the journal was dispensed with in order that the debate on the Georgia Reconstruction bill might be continued.

Several members asked and obtained leave to print speeches on the subject.

Mr. Potter argued against the bill. He did not see how any member who had sworn to support the Constitution could vote for it. He regarded it as wholly unconstitutional, and he believed it also to be most unjust, unnecessary, and unwise. He believed that the policy of vengeance was only calculated to increase the dissatisfaction, the disgust, and the sense of wrong which, more than anything else, interferred with the prosperity and well-being of Georgia. It seemed to him that this bill threatened the rights and liberties, not only of the people of Georgia, but of every Northern State as well.

The offense of Georgia was the same as that of the State of New York, which had just decided by a vast majority that negroes would not be admitted to office, nor even admitted to suffrage without special qualifications. If Georgia could be punished for that offense in the manner proposed by this bill, why could not New York be punished in the same way? This was but one move in the daily strides towards a centralized and absolute government, and to the destruction of that system of limited and localized government established by the founders of the Government, and in which only true liberty could be found.

Mr. Voorhees took the floor, and made an argument in opposition to the bill, the introduction of which he ascribed to the influence of the President.

His own position was that Georgia had never ceased to be a State, but even under the doctrine and action of Congress, she was a State. Being, therefore, a State, he should like to know from some one more eminent in the law than the present Executive, by what power the Federal Government tells a State to organize her Legislature in one way or another?

Mr. Dawes inquired whether that clause of the Constitution requiring the United States to guarantee a republican form of government in the State did not require the maintaining of a republican form of government?

Mr. Voorhees replied that the gentleman from Massachusetts was precluded from making that point, because he had voted last April against interfering with Georgia, and nothing had occurred since to affect his judgment in that regard, unless it was the President's message.

Mr. Dawes inquired whether Mr. Voorhees had any other answer to make to his question except that he (Dawes) was estopped.

Mr. Voorhees replied that that was generally held to be a good answer.

Mr. Dawes admitted that it might be a good answer as to him, but was not a sufficient answer as to the people.

Mr. Voorhees desired to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts held that unconstitutional acts of a State Legislature warranted the Federal Government in marching an army into that State, striking down the habeas corpus, and governing the people at the point of the bayonet?

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

**The Factory Operatives' Strike.**

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 21.—An immense meeting of factory operatives, and others sympathizing with them, was held here last night. Jennie Collins made a strong appeal for the strikers, and demanded the enactment of the ten-hour law.

**Adjustment of War Claims.**

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The claim of Charles Burrill to be compensated for furnishing men to the Boston quota during the war has been partially considered by the Board of Aldermen on a proposition to pay him $25,000 in full of all demands. The subject was postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

**Guilty of Manslaughter.**

The case of Hugh Coffin, indicted for the murder of Malachi McManus, in Dedham, last June, came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, when the prisoner pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

**A Price on His Head.**

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Governor Hoffman has issued proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderers of Dr. Meade, of Allegheny.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Cotton easier; sales of 200 bales middling upland at 25½c. Flour—State and Western less active and prices favor buyers; State, $4·45@6·10; Western, $4·40@6·20; Southern dull at $5·40@6·10. Wheat is a shade easier and very quiet. Corn declined 1c.; old mixed Western, $1·12@1·14½; yellow Southern $1 for new. Oats dull; State, 65½c.; Western, 63@63½c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $31@32. Lard dull; steam rendered in tierces, 18½@18½c. Whisky nominal; Western, $1 for free.

#### FROM THE WEST.

**Fatal Accident.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Jean Jourde, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company fell from the sixth story window of the telegraph building this morning and was instantly killed. He fell a distance of 80 feet.

**Snow Storm.**

Four inches of snow fell last night, and is still falling. The mercury is 26. The snow extends over a great extent of country west.

#### FROM THE SOUTH.

**Locomotive Explosion.**

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 21.—A freight engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded near Rawlesburg last night, killing the engineer and seriously wounding the fireman.

**Excitement in a Brooklyn Theatre.**

Last evening during the first act of the play of *Midsummer Night's Dream*, at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, an accident occurred which fortunately resulted in but slight injury to one of the actresses. It appears that Miss Mary Whitman, as "Hippolita," threw a scarf over her shoulders, while standing behind the flies. The material was ignited from one of the gas jets, and the flames communicated with her dress. The actors on the stage rushed to her assistance, and suppressed the flames. Her injuries are of a slight character. The audience becoming excited, made a rush for the doors, but were quieted by the officers on duty, who assured them that the danger was over, and they then resumed their seats, and the play went on.

LOST.

LOST—AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING Papers belonging to the ELECTRO MAGNETIC ENGINE COMPANY, of use only to the owners. Five dollars reward, if returned immediately to Room No. 25 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. It*

## FOURTH EDITION

### EUROPE.

**Prince Napoleon and the Privy Council—English Opinion of the American Naturalization Question—The Steamer with the Peabody Remains Sails To-day.**

#### FROM EUROPE.

**Prince Napoleon.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

PARIS, Dec. 21.—It is reported that Prince Napoleon will soon resume his position as President of the Privy Council.

**Rio Janeiro Advices.**

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Mail advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 29th ult. have been received to-day. The vomito had broken out among the soldiers of the allied army.

It is reported that Lopez has fled to Bolivia.

**The American Naturalization Question in England.**

LONDON, Dec. 21.—John Arthur Otway, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, and member of the House of Commons for Chatham, made a speech to his constituents in that city last evening. He expressed hearty satisfaction at the settlement of the American naturalization question. He stated that the draft of the act would be brought into Parliament at the next session, enabling British subjects to divest themselves of their nationality whenever they sought to do so.

**Sailing of the Monarch.**

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Monarch, with Mr. Peabody's remains on board, sailed for the United States to-day.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Nominations Confirmed.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate this morning confirmed nominations of a number of postmaster; also, Samuel R. Thurlowe, to be Marshal of the Southern District of New York; P. Gray, Collector of Internal Revenue, Twentieth district, Pa.; William C. Gray, Collector of Internal Revenue, Seventh district, Pa.; M. Yardley, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth district, Pa.; H. G. Sickels, same in Fourth district, Pa.; J. W. Patton, same in Fifteenth district, Pa.; G. De La Montague, same in Thirteenth district, Pa.; William E. Barber, Assessor, Seventh district, Pa.; E. M. Gregory, to be Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; E. M. Van Buren, to be Pension Agent at New York city; James W. Marshall, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General, vice Earle, resigned.

The Senate also confirmed William Emerson as Collector of Customs at Genesee, New York; J. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago; A. Putnam, Collector of Customs at Middletown, Conn.; G. W. Palmer, Appraiser, New York; H. A. Pierce, of Mass., Minister to Sandwich Islands; H. T. Blow, of Mo., Minister to Brazil; F. F. Low, of California, Minister to China; E. Rumsey Wing, of New York, Minister to Equador; William Marland, Postmaster at Andover, Mass.; R. A. White, Postmaster at Charlestown, Mass.; D. Boynton, Postmaster at Haverhill, Mass.; S. O. Upham, Postmaster at Waltham, Mass.; A. N. Swain, Postmaster at Bellows' Falls; William H. Gilbert, Postmaster at Chicopee Falls, Mass.; R. C. Wood, Postmaster at Canton, Mass.; Addison Law, Inspector of Steamboats in the Second district; D. J. Vaughn, Pension Agent at Portsmouth, N. H.

**Opposition to the Georgia Bill in the House—Speech of Judge Bingham.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Judge Bingham has just finished a speech on the Georgia bill, which creates considerable excitement among his political associates. He stated that he did not intend to be dragooned by party, and would vote against the bill. The President, he asserted, did not favor it, and it did not protect any person, black or white, in their rights.

It simply gave to the Governor of Georgia power to execute, at his discretion, the national law, a thing unheard of heretofore. He was tired of hearing that the President desired the passage of this bill. He knew that General Grant did not desire such a thing. He warned the House against being led away by Mr. Butler, in his vagaries about reconstruction. Mr. Bingham said he stated by authority that the portions of the message in relation to Georgia had come there without the President's consent.

This created quite a sensation, and at the close of Mr. Bingham's speech members crowded around him to ascertain if he spoke for the President. Mr. Farnsworth is now making a speech against the bill.

**Nominations Confirmed.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:—Henry T. Blow, Minister to Brazil, F. T. Low, Minister to China; Pierce, Minister to Hawaiian Islands; W. A. Pile, Governor of New Mexico; and Folger, Assistant Treasurer at New York.

#### CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

*Continued from the Third Edition.*

Mr. Warner introduced a bill for the more equal distribution of national banking capital, providing that the amount of circulating notes to be issued to banking associations shall not exceed three hundred and forty millions of dollars, and in issuing said circulating notes preference shall be given to banking associations in sections having the least national bank circulation. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to retire and cancel United States three per cent. certificates to the extent of the issue of bank notes under this act, and shall cease to pay interest on the three per cent. certificates of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the bill relative to telegraphic communications between the United States and foreign countries. He urged that prompt action on the measure was very important.

A discussion ensued concerning the propriety of giving priority to this measure over others deemed by other Senators to be equally important.

Mr. Ramsey moved to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, which was agreed to, and at 12·35 P. M. the doors were closed for an Executive session.

**House.**

*Continued from the Third Edition.*

Mr. Dawes understood that it depended altogether on the character of such unconstitutional acts whether the United States Government was authorized to do so. A legislature might be guilty of what would call upon the Federal Government in all its capacities and all its functions to interfere to maintain a republican form of government. It was a question of fact whether that condition of things existed in Georgia or not.

Mr. Voorhees submitted that it was not for Congress to review the acts of State legislatures, and to decide whether they were constitutional or not.

It was for the Judiciary to pass upon the constitutionality of acts brought in question. It was heresy of the grossest kind to assume that Congress had powers in a judicial capacity to revise the legislation of a State and determine whether they are in accordance with their State Constitution. It was a startling doctrine, and one which the sagacious mind of the gentleman from Massachusetts resorted to only because he saw no other ground on which to base his defense of this bill after the strong opposition he made to a similar bill last April.

Mr. Eldridge next spoke in opposition to the bill. He said that one of the saddest things in connection with the discussion in the House was that the House had almost ceased to be a deliberative body, and that its action was dictated by the leading partisans of the Republican party. If the doctrine were to be established that the commission of crimes in a State justified the interference of the Federal Government, why should not the doctrine be carried out as against Massachusetts, where the most atrocious crimes were committed? In this connection he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the report made to Governor Andrew on the management of the Insane Asylum in Massachusetts.

He predicted that unless the States, by every constitutional means resisted the encroachments of Congress, the liberties of the people would be destroyed, and a republican government would be a mere sham, a delusion, a deceit. The Supreme Court was already hedged about and virtually destroyed. It was stigmatized in the House as the superannuated old court, and the next assault by the popular branch of the Government would be upon the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Cox was the next speaker on the same side. He denounced the bill as the gospel of anarchy and the philosophy of revolution. When he found the Governor of a State hanging around the halls of Congress begging to have his State taken out of the Union, it led him to inquire the reason for it, and he found that reason in the letter read yesterday from the State Treasurer, charging Governor Bullock with speculation. For himself, he would rather bring that "Bullock" to the slaughter than to bring the State of Georgia. (Laughter.)

The attempt to coerce the State of Georgia to ratify the fifteenth constitutional amendment was the old Turkish system. Under the old Turkish law, it was allowed to the Ulemas to interpret the law, but always as the Grand Signior wished it, and if they did not, they were to be pounded to death in a mortar.

Mr. Bingham next took the floor. He said the bill sent to us by the Senate is in conflict with every letter of the past legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction. It is in conflict with the express order of the President when he was made General of the Army, acting under the law of reconstruction, in 1868, in relation to Georgia.

**McFarland Pleads "Not Guilty."**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—At the opening of the Court of Sessions, the District Attorney had McFarland arraigned to plead to the indictment for the murder of Richardson. McFarland was seated, conversing with his counsel. In response to the Clerk's inquiry as to his guilt, Mr. Spencer, his counsel, responded "Not guilty." McFarland looked calm and self-possessed, though pale and worn. He was shortly afterwards remanded to prison.

## FIFTH EDITION

### THE GEORGIA BILL.

**It Passes the House—Yeas, 121—Nays, 51.**

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Georgia bill was passed without amendment—yeas, 121; nays, 51.

**Naval Orders.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Lieutenant Charles H. Rockwell and Master William H. Mayer, United States navy, have been ordered to the Vandalia, lying at Portsmouth, N. H.; Second Assistant Engineer M. N. Knowlton has been detached from the Frolic, and Second Assistant Joseph H. Thomas ordered to take his place.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

**Fatal Accident in Brooklyn.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BROOKLYN, Dec. 21.—About 9 o'clock this morning, as Patrick Gibney was fixing the tackle block of a derrick to be used on the new building of the Long Island Savings Bank, corner of Brown and Fulton streets, the ropes gave way, precipitating him to the pavement below, a distance of forty feet. He lived but a few minutes. He leaves a wife and five children.

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

**Casualty in Boston.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—A man named Winn, while engaged in repairing a well in Winchester, yesterday afternoon, was partially buried by the caving of the quicksands. His head and arms remained at the surface, but both legs were held fast, and this afternoon, twenty-four hours after, only one leg has been released. During the evening the citizens of the town were present in large numbers, to extricate the unfortunate from his perilous position, but, as only one man could work at a time, relief was necessarily slow.

Mr. Winn is in good spirits, and his friends hope to release him during the day.

**The Deficit in the Howard Bank.**

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—As far as ascertained the present deficit in the Howard National Bank is $6607, which has been traced back several years, and was found in the book-keeper's account.

**Attempted Bank Robbery.**

A bold attempt was made on Saturday night to rob the First National Bank of Leominster. The burglars applied the most skilful system to the safe, but had to abandon the job. An unsuccessful attempt was also made on the vault.

**Fisk, Jr., Adds a Boston Theatre to His List.**

It is reported in theatrical circles that James Fisk, Jr., has bought the Adelphia Theatre property in this city.

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IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30